

HOOSIER REPUBLICAN MACHINE IN PANIC

Eugene V. Debs---Hail and Farewell!

A Statement on His Death by the International Labor Defense

THE militant labor movement, of which the International Labor Defense is a part, mourns today the death of Eugene V. Debs.

The cause of the class war prisoners suffers an especially heavy loss in the death of Comrade Debs. His name is linked with every labor defense struggle that took place during his life of activity in the labor movement. The prisoner of Woodstock and Atlanta was close kin to all persecuted and imprisoned workers. Comrade Debs was not one of those who shrug shoulders at the imprisonment of workers as though it were a matter of small concern. He burned with indignation at every case of capitalist persecution and was always in the vanguard of the fight for its victims, whoever they might be and whatever their political views or affiliations.

He rose above the narrow partisanship that seeks to destroy the spirit of unity and solidarity in the labor defense movement. Although a member of the socialist party, he had nothing in common with these elements represented by the Jewish Daily Forward who fire from ambush at the movement for united labor defense. He helped to build where they try to disrupt. His consistent stand for unity and

solidarity on this issue is the strongest rebuke to them.

Comrade Debs rendered great service to the International Labor Defense. He hailed its formation as a big step forward towards unity of all forces in the fight for the class war prisoners and became a member of the National Committee, serving until his death. He responded generously to the many calls made upon him by the International Labor Defense, despite the constant sickness that harassed him, and frequently reiterated his endorsement of its work. His appeal to the American workers in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, his last public document, was written for the International Labor Defense during his last illness.

Eugene V. Debs left to the workers' movement a life record of unceasing struggle on the side of the oppressed, of dauntless spirit and careless disregard for personal rewards or hazards. It is a priceless heritage. That heritage belongs to the revolutionary workers. Let them claim it for their own.

Today the grief of the militant workers is heavy indeed, but the grave of Comrade Debs is not the place for tears. He was a warrior and at his grave we raise a battle cry and begin again the forward march.

International Labor Defense,
James P. Cannon, Secretary.

150 PICKETS REFUSE FINE; CHOOSE JAIL

Fighting Cloakmakers Show Militancy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 21.—The practice of the New York police and courts of herding hundreds of the striking garment workers into courts and draining the union treasury with fines, was met Tuesday by the militant spirit of 150 pickets rounded up by the police. These 150 men and women refused to pay fines, or to allow the union to pay them, and accepted the honor of one day in jail as the alternate penalty.

Mass meetings of the strikers are being held daily in several halls, and the cloakmakers are demonstrating their determination to stick to the picket lines until victory.

Close Scab Nest.

The out-of-town committee has announced the closing of a scab shop in Youngsville, N. Y., run by Reisman and Cant, doing work for the Arden company, prominent jobbers of New York City. Reisman and Cant conduct two resort hotels at Youngsville to board the scabs.

The general strike committee yesterday replied to the Industrial Council, saying:

Bosses Never Intended to Settle.

"Before we came into the conference, we were informed by the mediators that the manufacturers had agreed to certain conditions made by the union. But they came, as we soon found out, with no intention of keeping to the agreement. The manufacturers, however, went through the motions in order to keep in line a number of their members, who in place of a general settlement, are threatening to settle with us on their own. As a result of the failure of the conference, we predict that these manufacturers will soon break away and settle."

Grand Jury Probe Talked Of.

In reply to reports that the bosses were trying to get a grand jury investigation of the "illegal activities" of the 40,000 strikers, the strike committee declared:

"If there is to be a grand jury investigation of the strike, it may as well inquire into the underworld elements employed by the manufacturers who beat up our pickets. Incidentally, it might also inquire into circumstances under which beds have been fixed up in scab shops, in which men and women sleep in violation of the penal code and in flagrant violation of all conception of decency."

I. R. T. STRIKE LEADERS URGE N. Y. WORKERS TO REPUDIATE TAMMANYISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—An appeal to all workers of New York to repudiate Tammany Hall for its action during the I. R. T. strike by shunning Tammany candidates—including Al Smith—was issued by the leaders of the strike, E. P. Lavin and Harry Bark.

"The subway strike should be a lesson to all workers that are supporting Tammany Hall," the statement read. "Every worker ought to shun Al Smith and Walker, and the rest of those democrats who pose as friends of labor. Are they?"

They recited the attempt of Smith to make the strikers accept a compromise, the brutal police attacks inspired by Tammany, the failure of Smith or Walker to listen to unionists' appeals.

'SAFETY' CONGRESSES COME AND GO, BUT THE ACCIDENTS INCREASE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—(FP) The A. F. of M.; the New York State Federation of Labor; the New York State Medical Society, the Associated Industries and the New York department of Labor will take part in the Tenth Annual Safety Congress that meets at Rochester, November 29, for four days' sessions.

The Congress will be faced with the rise of state industrial accidents to 46,653 last August, a gain of 10,000 over the preceding August and with the increase of building construction fatalities from 143, the first six months of 1924 to 220, the first six months of 1926.

BERNARD SHAW COULDN'T DO BETTER'N THIS

Tickets for "The Adding Machine" which will be presented next Sunday at 4 p. m. in the Douglas Park Auditorium, 3202 So. Ogden Ave., for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER are selling like padded knee breeches at a reception to the queen of Roumania.

The opportunity of seeing a white collar slave in various agonies has caught hold of the radical workers in Chicago as nothing else has done since the presentation of the mass drama, entitled "Swat Abramovich," played to capacity audiences in the loop and elsewhere.

To the Dining Room.

No sooner will the Studio Players take the last bow and the hero of the play gets his last kick from Old Nick, than the audience will adjourn to the banqueting board, which will groan in the tried and trusty manner under loads of viands prepared by some of the best culinary experts in the food business.

The Orators Groan.

While sitting at the festive board, doing justice to the menu the diners will be entertained by original selections from some of the most spontaneous after-dinner speakers in Chicago.

(Continued on page 6)

Foster to Write for Daily Worker on— STRIKE STRATEGY!

THE DAILY WORKER announces that it will soon offer to its readers a series of articles by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League and famous strike leader, upon one of the subjects most vital and interesting to militant workers, the subject of strike strategy.

Never before has this subject been dealt with in a comprehensive manner. In fact it has never been dealt with as a subject in itself in a way to bring home to the leadership of the labor movement, the methods of strike direction which are effective in attack and defense, and in all the manifold circumstances surrounding strikes—the very heart and center of the class struggle.

The articles by Foster will be an invaluable contribution to the labor movement, and every DAILY WORKER booster should make a special argument for subscriptions to those who understand the value of a full exposition of strike strategy. These articles will begin in a few days. Rush in your subscriptions so as not to miss one of them.

The Post Office Replies

THE postal department is trying very hard to hide the basis on which it is proceeding against THE DAILY WORKER. It refuses to state directly how it is carrying out the orders of Secretary of State Kellogg that grounds for the suppression of THE DAILY WORKER be found, because of its attitude toward the visit to this country of Queen Marie, of Roumania.

When it was learned that Kellogg had ordered the postal department to proceed against THE DAILY WORKER, a telegram was sent to Postmaster General New, at Washington, as follows:

"Newspapers here report that Secretary of State Kellogg has instructed you to investigate material published in THE DAILY WORKER regarding visit to this country by Queen Marie, of Roumania. Wire immediately on what basis investigation is being made so that we will be able to take all necessary steps to combat any charges brought against our paper."

In response to this telegram we have received the following:

"Editor, DAILY WORKER:—Your telegram of today investigation by Post Office Department of matter appearing in any publication covers question of mailability under postal laws."

"W. Irving Glover, Acting Postmaster General."

We invite our readers to translate this telegram as best they can. It doubtless means that the tired acting postmaster general wants the editor to go thru all the postal regulations and hunt up our own particular law under which we may guess that the postoffice is proceeding against us. This we refuse to do. In the meantime, we await further developments from Washington.

QUEEN REIGNS AT PLUTE BALL IN HER HONOR

Loaded With Jewels,
Sits on Throne

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—New York's plutocracy got its chance to kiss the feet of a queen Wednesday night at a splurge held in the Ritz-Carlton hotel. The huge ballroom of the ultra-elite hostelry was remodeled after an autumn forest and on a raised dais was an improvised throne upon which sat Queen Marie, loaded down with priceless jewels and giving her hand to be kissed by the adulating throng of some eight hundred of New York's idle rich.

The queen glittered with the most costly of gems. Her dress gave the impression of being made of solid silver and was weighted down with clusters of sapphires and pearls, while the famous czarist tiara of diamonds flashed from her head. As the queen glided across the hall to her throne, the society folks fairly gasped with awestruck and packed into line like a subway crowd to be "received by her majesty."

Pershing Bows.

An orchestra played the Roumanian national anthem to the strains of which many peasants have been massacred in Bessarabia and the plutocrats lined up to pay their adulations to the Hohenzollern queen. General John J. Pershing, who led the army which was said to have "fought for democracy" was one of those who seemed to be glad of the chance to bow before the queen's throne.

The queen and her royal party went on Thursday to Philadelphia to visit the sesqui-centennial which was very badly in need of an attraction to swell what have so far been poor crowds.

HEARSE, LADEN WITH SCABS ARE USED IN STRIKE

By J. O. BENTALL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The funeral wagons furnished at \$60 a day to haul scabs to and from the Philadelphia Carpet company shops, where a strike is on, bumped up against the pickets this morning, when the strikers tackled the Heinal Bros., 447 N. Broad street, who use the funeral buses for scabs and corpses, making it plain to them that their business hereafter would be limited to scabs, dead or alive, and that no decent worker will consent to be hauled in their black buses even to the grave.

The sentiment against the burial wagons is growing. The Heinal crew hides the scabs under black covers after they are huddled in and speeds to the shop to unload the miserable tools that help the bosses in their attempt to break the strike and the union.

The spy system in the shop over the scabs is getting on the nerves of even (Continued on page 6)

DRAGON DUMPED FOR NOT AIDING WATSON'S CROWD

Senator Claims That He Is Sick and in Bed

The Indiana slush fund hearing will be transferred to Indianapolis as a result of a telegraphic appeal from Senator James E. Watson, republican of Indiana, for a personal hearing to refute the charges made against him. Senator Reed announced at the opening of yesterday's afternoon session. Watson's telegram declared the Indiana senator was bed-fast in an Indianapolis hospital and asked Reed to come to that city even if the hearing had to be held in the hospital. Watson and his machine are in a panic over the turn events are taking.

Fresh revelations of the Ku Klux Klan's domination of the state of Indiana and its influence upon national politics were bared by Walter F. Bossert, former vice-president of the national Klan and former grand dragon in Indiana.

Hugh Patrick Emmons, former cy-clops at South Bend, resumed the stand, as the first witness, long enough to hand Reed a mass of Klan documents. The senator then excused the South Bend man until he had time to study the documents.

Bossert, a lawyer from Liberty, Ind., asked the witness to be frank. "It has been said here that you were forced out because you would not support a certain candidate for the senate," Reed said. "Why not be frank with us?"

"I always stood for principles and not individuals," Bossert evaded.

"There was no one in the Klan who could force me out, but they could remove me. I wanted to resign in September, 1925, and my resignation was accepted in January."

"Now come on and tell us about it," Reed pleaded.

Bossert then said he had gotten into a number of disputes over his belief that the Klan should only support principles and issues, but not individuals. He added that D. C. Stephenson, his predecessor as the Indiana grand dragon, had insisted on a policy of supporting famed individuals.

Watson Made Deal.

An interesting story of how "gossip" in Washington held that Senator Watson had made a deal with the Klan to support Senator Earl B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, in return for the Klan's support in his own campaign for reelection was told the committee by Robert W. Lyons, an Indianapolis attorney and former member of the imperial Klan.

Lyons said he had discussed this "gossip" with Everett Saunders, secretary to President Coolidge in 1925, while the latter was a member of congress, and that Saunders had denounced the rumor as "ridiculous."

An Evasive Witness.

Bossert proved an unwilling and evasive witness. Reed spent a long time getting any information from him.

Bossert replied he "thought" he had introduced Watson to William E. Zumburn Klan political expert. At the time, he said, Zumburn was attorney for Senator Earl B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, whose seat was being contested in the senate.

"I think I introduced Senator Watson and Weller, republican of Maryland to Zumburn."

Senator Watson was on the senate committee handling the Mayfield case, wasn't he?"

"Yes."

Dragon Now Democrat.

Reed developed the fact that the present grand dragon of the Indiana Klan, W. Lee Smith, is a democrat. Bossert declared he did not believe that Smith sent out literature urging the Klan to support Watson. When Reed showed him the documents delivered by Hugh Pat Emmons, former exalted cyclops, containing instructions to vote for the Watson machine, Bossert had to admit that Smith, the erstwhile democrat was lining up the Kluxers for Watson, the republican.

Clyde A. Wall, republican state chairman charged that a group of eastern pacifists raised a slush fund of \$8,000,000 to beat Watson and Robinson. The Klan pretends to be against the world court and the league of nations.

Wall played on Reed's antipathy to the world court and posed as a bona fide follower of George Washington. He admitted that James A. Fadden, the wheat king, sent \$5,000 to the Watson-Robinson campaign fund and that Charles Fier, manufacturer and notorious open shopper sent \$750.00. Both are from Illinois.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

BECAUSE THE DAILY WORKER called Queen Marie of Roumania a "gory bitch" our secretary of state, Mr. Kellogg, called on the postoffice department to take appropriate action. Now this is interesting. It is generally known on the continent of Europe that Marie has kept the home area burning for several years by playing at the oldest profession, in a highly proper and queenly manner. Of course this is nothing out of the ordinary for queens. So much so that the word worked itself into the vernacular in the United States.

BUT anyhow it is rather like Kellogg to swallow the queen of Roumania and her reputation yet refuse a visa to the perfectly decent Countess Karoyli on the ground that she was a moral turp. Her turpitude consisted in her opposition to the dictator, Horthy, who was the pet of one of the Vanderbilt girls, who married a Hungarian count without ever counting the cost in dollars. So it is not surprising that this hedge diplomat, Kellogg, should feel offended because we tell the truth about the parasite queen.

AN imperial conference is now taking place in London. Representatives of Canada, South Africa, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and India are there. Perhaps more. The important feature of the gathering is that it should take place at all. It shows that the empire is weakening. The dominions are looking for more elbow space and they are going to get it. For the very good reason that the empire cannot avoid it.

IN all probability the representatives of the rebellious dominions will not push the issues at stake. They are what used to be called time-serving politicians. But the people who elected them will have something to say about it and if they come back clutching empty pockets there will be the deuce to pay. England is fast losing her world commercial dominance and her present fondling of the dominions can be attributed to the necessity for her to make a family commercial affair of dominion trade. But there are ructions even in families, and people buy where they can get the best bargains.

THE latest news from China indicates that the forces of Canton stand on the verge of complete vic-

(Continued on page 6)

CHINA

Has the eyes of the world fixed upon it. Great events are transpiring there.

On Saturday a special CHINA ISSUE will bring the story to you in articles, special features, photographs, and cartoons.

Be sure to get this issue, October 23.

SATURDAY

EUGENE V. DEBS DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS, AGE 70

A. R. U. Strike Veteran Is Mourned by Labor

Eugene V. Debs, national chairman of the socialist party, is dead as a result of the ravages of a disease of the heart that was intensified by over two years' imprisonment in a capitalist penitentiary.

Debs, his gaunt frame all but a shadow, a faint smile parting his lips, breathed his last Wednesday evening at Lindlahr Sanitarium, Elmhurst, Ill. Debs had gone to Elmhurst several weeks ago for rest to recuperate from a nervous breakdown caused by a heart illness of long standing and a kidney disease. If he had lived he would have been 71 years old on November 5.

At his bedside when the end came were his wife, Katherine, his faithful partner and brother, Theodore and two sisters. Messages of condolence began pouring into the bereaved relatives from all over the country when the sad news became known.

Eugene Victor Debs was born at Terre Haute, Ind., November 5, 1855, a son of Daniel and Marguerite Bette.

(Continued from page 3)

Mexican Presidents May Serve a Second Term if Law Passes

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—A bill before the chamber of deputies provides that a former president may serve a second term if there is an interval of four years or more between terms.

This bill is backed by friends of General Obregon, who has served one term. It would make the present president, Plutarco F. Calles, also eligible for re-election in 1932. But the Obregonistas are most active behind the bill, which would counteract the law against re-election of presidents.

This law arose from bitter opposition to the custom of reactionary President Diaz to have himself re-elected by control of elections. Obregon has so far not consented to run, and it is believed he will favor the candidacy of Francisco Serrano, former minister of war, now governor of the federal district.

Passaic Strikers Ask Old Clothes be Sent

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 21.—The following appeal is made to workers in the United States by the General Relief Committee for the textile strikers: The textile workers of Passaic who make woolen cloth for the finest suits, ask you to send old clothes that they may be protected from the cold.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY TO THE DAILY WORKER.

ROTTEN MILK IS FORCED ON GOTHAM POOR

Campaign Brings Out Adulterations

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Charges that New York's milk supply is being adulterated and that millions of quarts of bad milk are being sold to poor families are being made by Ogden L. Mills.

Mills declares that this matter has been brought to the attention of Smith, but the governor has refused to take any steps.

The Bronx and Queens are especially flooded with the impure milk, he said.

Samples Tested.

Out of 47 samples of milk sent into the Bronx that were tested by a reputable laboratory, 35 came back labeled as failing to come up to the standards of the New York City sanitary code. This is particularly true of milk offered to the poorer classes, he charged.

In Queens 40 samples of milk in widely separated districts were taken, and only one was found to even approximate the city standards, which are the minimum. The condition of the samples, he said, violated 101 separate provisions of the code.

How Come?

Mills wants to know how Smith reconciled his "love for the poor people" with this rottenness and corruption in the milk supply of the poor families.

Two Surgeons Killed.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—Two veterinary surgeons, Dr. Honorius Aubry and Dr. E. M. Eckert, field inspectors of the federal department of agriculture, were instantly killed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad's Montreal-Toronto flyer at St. Emmanuel, 31 miles from this city.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

DENY STRIKERS CIVIL LIBERTY ASSERTS C. L. U.

Constitution Ignored to Break Strikes

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—"The denial of civil liberties to strikers in industrial trial disputes" gets chief position in the report of the American Civil Liberties Union for the months of May, June, July and August. The report cites the wholesale arrests of strikers under anti-picketing injunctions and on general police charges in the strikes of New York fur workers, subway workers and garment workers.

In the garment strike some 1,000 arrests were made in the period. In Rhode Island martial law and state troops broke a cotton workers' strike and in Passaic police brutality continued through, the attempt to enforce "riot law" had to be given up.

Have to Fight for "Rights." Free speech fights staged by the Liberties Union ended in one victory—in Pittsburgh, where the Workers' Party gained the right to hold meetings in private halls without police interference.

In New York City the union had to fight for its own liberty of speech when the New York City school boards denied the use of several auditoriums.

Two Communists in Penn. Prison. Conviction of the second Workers' Party member in Pennsylvania under the state sedition law occurred in this period.

In Massachusetts the famous Sacco-Vanzetti case had a hearing for a new trial that was featured by Attorney General Sargent's refusal to permit the files of the department of justice, hearing on the case, to be opened.

Three September lynchings of Negroes were added to seven in the previous months, showing a considerable increase over the total of three in the first four months of the year.

Get a copy of the American Worker Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

Tonight

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor, talks and bulletins.
8:30—The Brewster Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Clarence Sullivan, Will Rosser.
9:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

MANUFACTURERS ENTHUSED OVER GUNS, BOMBS, ETC., THE U. S. IS PREPARING FOR THE COMING WAR

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—(FP)—Preparedness for war was demonstrated to big manufacturers and their technical experts at the eighth annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association by the ordnance department of the army at the Aberdeen proving ground on Oct. 8. The Aberdeen ground is on the Maryland bank of the Potomac, below the capitol.

Capitalists There in Force.

With the Ordnance Association were gathered representatives of the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Industrial Conference Board, the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States, and the American Society for Steel Treatment.

The show arranged for these guests was designed to cover the latest models of artillery, tractors, anti-aircraft devices, gas bombs, etc. On the official program was printed the slogan of the A. O. A.—"Pledged to industrial preparedness for war as the strongest guaranty of peace."

Ford and Colts Together.

Manufacturers who had exhibits on the field were the Ford, General Motors, Dodge Bros., Packard, Mead-Morrison, International Harvester and Caterpillar Tractors, Inc., concerns, represented by tractors, trucks and engines; the Colt's Fire Arms company represented by machine guns, and the DuPont de Nemours by flashless powder. All of the government arsenals also had exhibits.

Nobody Spared the Next War.

The morning program opened with the firing of the 16-inch gun, the maximum range of whose shells, backed by 560 pounds of powder, is 30 miles. One shell per minute can be fired from this type of gun. Next a 12-inch field piece was exercised. It sends a 700-pound projectile about 17 miles and can be elevated to an angle of 55 degrees. After that the anti-aircraft guns of smaller sizes were shown in action, and the guests turned their attention to an exhibit of army air corps equipment.

Beside the foreign bombs used during the war, there were shown American bombs of recent development, including the types known as fragmen-

tation, chemical and demolition. These names explain what is meant by military experts who say that the next war will spare nobody among the civilian population when a city is bombarded from the air. The program announced that demolition bombs are intended for the destruction of ammunition dumps, storehouses, terminals and similar targets.

Tanks Added to Guns and Bombs. There was a tank show, also. The Mark VIII tank weighs 40 tons and carries 11 men and an officer, with 2 six-pound guns and five machine guns. Its speed is six miles an hour. The medium tank, of 1921 model, runs 12 miles an hour but has only one 6-pounder and two machine guns.

Gas and Fire—But No Peace.

While the government of the United States has been talking world peace and arms reduction its army experts have been working on new ammunition. One "super-sensitive fuse" has been developed which will ignite while cutting thru the fabric of an airplane wing.

There is also a chemical mortar for firing gas and smoke shells at machine gun nests. And there is a projector which fires gas, high explosive and incendiary filling, weighing 60 pounds. In the demonstration before the business men, white phosphorus filling was used.

Enthusiasm The Manufacturers.

This field-day of mimic warfare was staged by the Chief of Ordnance and by various units of the army for the purpose of renewing the enthusiasm of the manufacturers for war-preparedness in their own plants. The exhibits carried the suggestion that war brings a profit to the manufacturer who is ready, and big profit to the one who is ready first.

CHICAGO LABOR BACKS GARMENT STRIKE RELIEF

Sunday's Conference to Rally All Trades

The conference which was called by the Chicago Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers for Sunday, October 24, 1926, was endorsed Sunday, October 17, at a Chicago Federation of Labor meeting and all affiliated organizations are urged to participate.

Conference Next Sunday. The committee which attended the conference of October 17 report that in order to do the work more effectively it was decided that a joint conference of all organizations be held on October 24.

Edward Nockles, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was selected treasurer of this conference. It was also decided to urge upon all organized workers to donate \$1 each for the New York strike, which it is estimated should raise a fund of over \$100,000.

Increase Goes to Strikers.

While the readjustment in wages is going on in the ladies' garment shops the workers who received increases made a motion that their first week's increase be given to the New York strikers.

This is in addition to the approximate average of \$1.50 per member weekly tax they have already been assessed with thru a decision rendered October 3 by the Chicago Joint Board.

Palmer Shop Progresses.

The workers of Percival B. Palmer, which is the largest shop in this city, after a lengthy conference with their employer, have obtained an increase and have unanimously decided to give this increase to the New York strikers. This shop, which previously managed to hold out against the union, has now, by the efforts of the Chicago Joint Board, been brought fully into the union, with its workers enthusiastically co-operating in active work.

The next largest shop, Schenker, Michel & Weinstock, did likewise. These voluntary contributions will net about \$300 from each shop. Smaller shops, like I. Victor & Co. and others, are acting in the same manner.

The organizers of this movement are the workers of B. Kirshbaum & Co., who have given over their first week's increase to the New York strikers last week. It is thought that this movement will be followed in every shop.

Brookwood College Opens Sixth Year With Varied Group

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Brookwood Labor College opened its sixth year yesterday with students representing eighteen industries in attendance. Industries represented include painters, garment workers, miners, upholsterers, weavers, hosiery knitters, railway carmen, stenographers, bankers, tailors, machinists, electricians, cap workers, carpenters, clerks, plumbers and taxi drivers.

Many states are represented in the enrollment. They include California, Wyoming, Colorado, Oregon, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York. One student comes from England and another from Canada.

The course of study includes economics, labor problems, trade union organization, English, history, psychology, public speaking and a study of basic industries.

Issue Injunction to Stop Pickets, Altho Peaceful; Fine Union

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—(FP)—Violence is not necessary for an employer to get an injunction. The New York Retail Clerks' Union have had one thrust on them, altho it was not claimed that their pickets were anything but peaceful on the picket line.

The clerks' union has been trying to organize workers of the L. Daitch & company, Inc., a small butter and egg concern. The employer claimed that he employed members of his own family chiefly and that they were not interested in joining the union.

The first application for injunction was denied but the appellate division of the court granted it and fined the union \$10 costs.

MacDonald on Health Tour.

LONDON, England, Oct. 21.—Attacked by a serious recurrence of bronchial trouble, J. Ramsay MacDonald, former labor premier, has left for a tour of several weeks in an attempt to regain his health. It is announced. MacDonald's tour will take him to the southern Sahara. He has been under the care of a doctor for some time.

Capitalist Government Protects Its Lies From the Truth-Telling Facts

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE most powerful individual human being, without doubt, in Massachusetts, which means New England, is William Morgan Butler, United States senator, multi-millionaire textile manufacturer and the reputed political boss of the republican party.

He is the typical American industrial kaiser. He is a director and heavy investor in more than a half dozen of the largest textile mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, employing tens of thousands of workers enslaved under the so-called "American" or "open shop" plan.

Senator Butler has established one of the most elaborate spy systems in the land in his mills in order to root out, immediately they appear, any sprouting seeds of unionism.

It was to this Senator Butler that Attorney William G. Thompson, counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, wrote requesting some assistance to force the department of justice to disclose information it had in its possession absolutely proving the innocence of the two Italian workers of the charges on which they have been convicted and sentenced to death.

Senator Butler is a politician. More than that, he is up for reelection. It would not do for him to come out flat-footedly and declare that the Sacco-Vanzetti case did not concern him. That would cause large masses of textile workers to question the right of Butler, the mill owner, to represent them in the senate. Butler, therefore, pursues the usual political strategy.

Butler did not get into action himself to force the department of justice to reveal its records. Not at all. That would have forced the department of justice to act.

Instead Butler wrote to Attorney Thompson requesting that Thompson write to Attorney General John Garibaldi Sargent. This Thompson did. He wrote as follows:

"At the suggestion of Senator Butler, I am writing to inquire whether William J. West, now a special agent of the department of justice in Boston, may be authorized to talk with me concerning the Sacco-Vanzetti case, and to show me whatever documents and correspondence are on file in his office, dealing with the investigations made by the Boston agents before, during and after the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, which occurred in June and July 1921."

The letter related in detail the startling revelations made by the ex-department of justice agent, Fred J. Weyand, showing that the agents of the department of justice never believed Sacco and Vanzetti guilty. The letter went over the reasons for asking for a new trial, cited the confession by Celestino Madeiros to the effect that he was at the scene of the South Braintree crime and that Sacco and Vanzetti were not there.

Butler's attorney general, Sargent, never replied to that letter. Thompson told the Dedham court. The blame, therefore, rests on Sargent.

Britain Demands an Apology From China For Massacre Plaint

PEKING, Sept. 28.—(By Mail)—According to reports here, the British press demands that the Chinese representative who protested against the bombardment of Wanchien by the British before the league of nations, should now apologize to the league and to Great Britain, otherwise Great Britain would hold it to be incompatible with her dignity to sit together with the Chinese representative at the council of the league of nations.

Chicago Forum Opens Sunday, October 31

A discussion on the conflict between church and state in Mexico will feature the opening of the Chicago Forum on Sunday, October 31, at the Erlanger theater, Clark and Randolph. Alva W. Taylor of Indianapolis, leader in social work of the Protestant church, and Charles Phillips, professor of Notre Dame University, Catholic, will discuss the situation.

Among speakers at the meetings will be Senator Robert M. LaFollette, John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Kirby Page, Sidney Hillman, Harry Elmer Barnes, William Allen White, and Mordecai W. Johnson.

FLYNN IN NATION WIDE TOUR FOR LABOR DEFENSE

Noted Labor Organizer in Chicago Nov. 24

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, one of the most popular labor organizers and speakers in the country, will be the guest of honor at a "proletarian cabaret" to be held here on November 2 by Local Chicago, International Labor Defense, to welcome her as the newly-elected national chairman of the I. L. D. and to greet her in the beginning of her coast-to-coast tour for the class war prisoners.

Comrade Flynn has been a fighter in the forefront of many historic strikes and labor struggles in the United States. During the war and immediately after it she gave most of her energies towards the building of a working class defense organization and she has been actively engaged in labor defense to this day. She was one of the active leaders and organizers in the Passaic textile strike and in her tour she will tell the story of this heroic fight of thousands of workers for better conditions of life and labor and how their most energetic fighters are still being held under charges which may mean imprisonment for having dared to organize and battle for their union.

Comrade Flynn will speak at a few meetings in Pennsylvania on her way to Chicago. From Chicago she will go directly to the California coast, where she is scheduled to address numerous meetings. She will then proceed to the northwest and return to the eastern coast after speaking at meetings in every town and city where such will be arranged.

Response to the tour of Comrade Flynn has been very enthusiastic and scores of meetings have already been arranged. It is expected that when the tour is brought to an end in New York City upwards of 150 meetings will have been addressed by Comrade Flynn under the auspices of International Labor Defense.

The national office of International Labor Defense, 23 S. Lincoln, Chicago, Ill., has asked that all labor organizations and branches of I. L. D. that wish to arrange meetings for Comrade Flynn send in their requests immediately, before the final itinerary is completed.

HAMMOND TO TURN OUT FOR CLINE MEETING

(Special to The Daily Worker) GARY, Ind., Oct. 21.—Charles Cline, who was recently released from a Texas prison for participating in a Mexican revolutionary move, and who is now touring the country for the International Labor Defense, spoke at two enthusiastic meetings last week, here and at Hammond, Indiana.

Tells of Suffering. Cline recited his experiences in the revolutionary attempt and the 13 gruelling years that followed in prison. He closed his talk with a stirring appeal for mobilization of the workers into the International Labor Defense, in order that class-war prisoners can be given adequate defense, legal and financial.

Protest for Negroes. At Hammond James Ford, of the American Negro Congress, spoke on the case of the Houston martyrs, Negro soldiers who are held in Leavenworth prison for defending their race.

The following resolution on the case was passed at Hammond and enthusiastically endorsed by the Gary meeting:

"We, workers and citizens of Hammond, at the Holy Trinity hall, deplore the fact that at least 14 Negro soldiers, a part of the 68 who were originally court-martialed, are still suffering imprisonment in the prison at Leavenworth."

"Of the 65, 13 were hung, two died in prison, and one went insane. The brutal punishment of the Negro soldiers, whose only crime consisted in defending their race against the inhuman regime of oppression to which they are subject in the south, have justly earned the name of 'Houston martyrs.'"

"We protest against the continued imprisonment of the Houston martyrs as a violation of all rights of man. We demand their immediate and unconditional release. We pledge ourselves not to rest until the public opinion is aroused against the injustice committed against the innocent men and they are freed with full rights of citizenship."

"Be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Houston martyrs, to the president of the United States and to the press."

Your neighbor will appreciate the favor—give him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

November Issue Workers Monthly Out Today!

BE SURE TO GET YOUR COPY OF THIS SPLENDID ISSUE

SOVIET BOOMS, REPORTS HEAD OF AMTORG CO.

Russia Preparing to Buy Much Machinery

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Paul J. Ziev, president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, representing in this country the leading Soviet commercial and industrial organizations, returned last week after a six months' absence in Europe, having spent most of the time in Moscow and other important centers in the Soviet Union, where he was busy in establishing firmer contacts and making new arrangements for the further development of the business relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Gets Orders.

As a result of his activities during his stay in the Soviet Union, Ziev brought back with him a number of business orders involving the placing in this country of large orders for various machinery and equipment. Whether these orders will materialize in the placing of orders will depend largely on the terms of payment which the interested Soviet Union concerns will be able to obtain from American manufacturers.

Industry Growing.

The foremost problem engaging the attention of economic organizations in the Soviet Union at present, it was explained by Ziev is that of industrialization. The prosperity of the great peasant population of Soviet Russia has increased materially during recent years, and with it has increased the demand for industrial products.

Increase Production.

During the fiscal year 1925-26, just ended, industrial production was more than 40 per cent above the previous year 1924-25. The combined industrial output during this year was brought up to 95 per cent of the pre-war level. The plans for the new economic year 1926-27 call for a minimum increase of 20 per cent over the output of the year 1925-26, which will place Soviet industries above the pre-war level.

Need Machinery.

Owing to this, extensive construction of new industrial plants is being carried on in all parts of the country and there is, therefore, a large demand for industrial equipment and machinery, a considerable part of which must be imported from abroad. Only recently a commission representing the Soviet metallurgical industries placed orders for equipment amounting to over \$20,000,000 in Germany, where credits for terms up to five years have been obtained. Large orders for mining equipment, oil well supplies, textile machinery, electric power equipment, etc., have been placed in Germany and other European countries. Many of these orders could have been easily diverted to the United States if credit terms similar to those offered by European manufacturers could be obtained.

U. S. Businessmen in Russia.

Everywhere in the Soviet Union Mr. Ziev met a pronounced interest in American made machinery and a tendency to introduce American technical methods and equipment in the new industrial construction. On the other hand, American businessmen and manufacturers are more alive to the possibilities of the Soviet market than appears on the surface. During his sojourn in the Soviet Union Ziev met many Americans representing large industrial concerns in this country studying the situation on the spot.

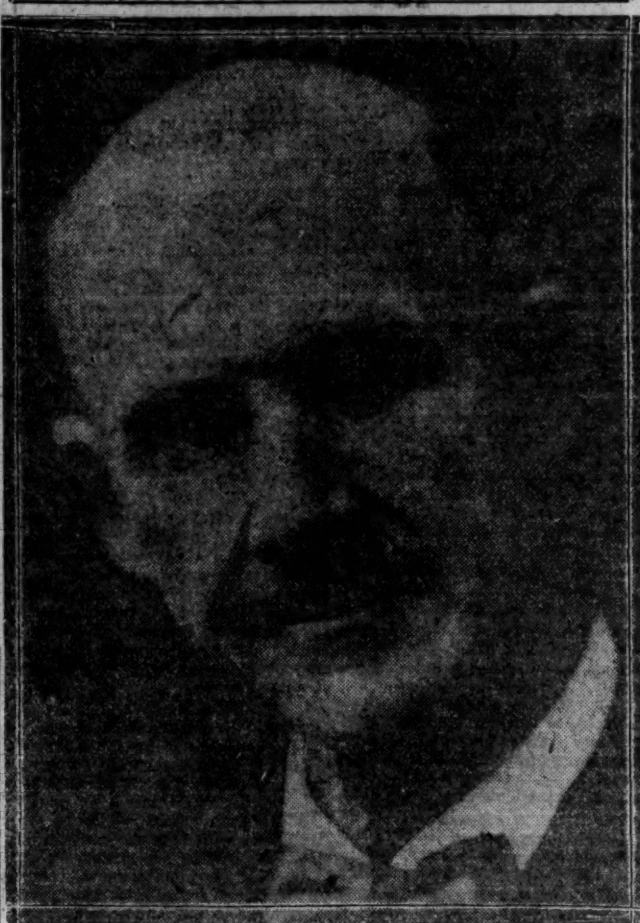
Soviet Watching Turkey in Move Toward League

RIGA, Oct. 21.—Moscow is watching the Turkish government in its apparent moves toward joining the league of nations. If Turkey becomes affiliated with Great Britain and the other powers, she will lose her political independence, it is believed here by the press.

"Angora stands at the crossroads of her political destinies and must make a definite choice soon," it is claimed.

BUILD THE DAILY WITH A SUB.

Prison Hastened His Death



EUGENE VICTOR DEBS.

CONFERENCE TO SAVE CHAMORRO U. S. MANEUVER

Attack on Mexico is Staged by U. S. Envoy

CORINTO, Nicaragua, Oct. 21.—The maneuver of United States imperialism to save its tool Chamorro, self-elected president of Nicaragua, from the liberal revolution, and to replace him by another equally bad under the guise of getting the liberals to "compromise," is being staged here on no other place than the U. S. warship Denver.

Helps Chamorro.

The U. S. charge d'affaires, Lawrence Dennis, is acting as chairman, and nothing is omitted to aid the reactionary Chamorro, delegate to the so-called conference, engineered by the United States to help Chamorro escape when the revolution was on the point of winning.

As part of the maneuver, the Chamorro delegates were all allowed to make violent speeches against a nation friendly to the United States, the Mexican republic, and all sorts of "documents," forged and otherwise, are being admitted by the U. S. envoy, to show that the Mexican government and Calles himself is aiding the liberal revolution.

U. S. Planned Attack on Mexico.

Because of this attitude, it is seen that the desire of the United States in calling the conference was not to arrive at an amicable understanding, but to attack Mexico and cripple the revolution against Chamorro. So the conference is liable to break up, as the United States expected it to do. The liberals want their leader Saca to take the presidency temporarily. The Chamorro, or conservative party, wants one of Chamorro's chief lieutenants, Adolfo Diaz. This reactionary Diaz is also the choice of the United States.

Passenger Plane Down.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An aeroplane, operated by the Imperial Airways, Ltd., bound from Croydon to Paris, fell into the English channel this afternoon some twelve miles off Folkestone. A fishing boat rescued the pilot, mechanic and ten passengers.

Eugene V. Debs Dies After Long Illness; Led A. R. U. Strike

(Continued from page 1)

rich Debs. He was educated in the common schools of that city and after working at various trades, became a locomotive fireman on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis railway in 1871.

His first venture into politics was in 1879 when he became city clerk of Terre Haute, a position which he held until 1883. "Two years later, he was elected to the Indiana legislature, and in the same year, 1885, he was married to Katherine Metzel, who survives him.

It was his work as a locomotive fireman, which turned his attention to the workingclass movement and he soon became very active in early railroad labor organizations. He was grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen from 1880 to 1893 and from that year until 1897 was president of the American Railway Union.

A. R. U. Strike.

His leadership of the famous American Railway Union strike of 1894, called against the Pullman Company and later spreading to many important railway lines won him a place in the very forefront of the militant workingclass movement of the nineties. In that year he was charged with conspiracy and later sentenced to six months in Woodstock jail for violation of an injunction.

Nominated for President.

In 1897 he became chairman of the national executive committee of the social-democratic party, which later became the socialist party. In 1900 he was nominated for president on the socialist ticket and made the first of four campaigns for the presidency. In 1904, 1908 and 1912 he was again socialist candidate for president.

Found Guilty.

When the United States entered the war in 1917 Debs took a definite stand against it. During the war, in 1918, he was arrested while making a speech in Bohemian Gardens, Canton, O., and charged with obstructing the draft. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment by Federal Judge Westenhaver. The decision was sustained by the supreme court and Debs entered Moundsville penitentiary, W. Va., on April 13, 1919. Later he was transferred to Atlanta penitentiary in Georgia and released in 1921.

For many years Debs had suffered a heart weakness and was not in good health. It was that, when he entered prison, that he would not survive his term. He was released from Atlanta penitentiary in a very weakened condition and, there is no doubt that his prison experience hastened his death.

POWER TRUST FOR EUROPE NOW FORMING

Huge Mergers Built up in All Industries

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Business circles here are interesting themselves in what they believe to be American preparations for an international trust of the electrical industries, beginning with those in the United States and Canada.

The prime movers are understood to be Dunn & Loewenstein. The latter is connected with a number of Canadian and South American electrical businesses and is now preparing, it is asserted, an organization to be known as the Hydro-electric Securities Corporation.

A loan of \$24,000,000 to the Siemens-Schuckert group in Germany is understood to be the preface to the proposed movement, which eventually will include the whole of Europe.

Aluminum Trust.

The German, Viag concern, which includes the chief aluminum producers of Germany, denies that negotiations are being held for the formation of a trust, but it is believed here that it will be formed eventually.

Trade magazines in France point out the growing importance of the trust movement and expect that it will be continued until it includes all the important industries of Europe.

It had a beginning with the steel trust and the temporary pig iron agreement in France, Germany and other countries.

The forecast is now made that the coal industry will probably be organized internationally, but probably not until the British coal strike is settled.

More Mergers Coming.

Next in line come the tube and rail trusts, and negotiations have been started for wire and cast iron cartels. The wire trust is expected to include the manufacturers of rods, nails, fences and other finished goods made of wire. The makers of plates, shapes and bars are now negotiating.

A further development announced as certain here will organize the builders of locomotives, freight cars, machinery and machine tools along international lines.

Until now the British were represented only in the railmakers trust, but Continental industrialists expect them to join the other organizations later, because of the difficulty of competing with the combined industries of the rest of Europe.

It is also reported that the Scandinavians are likely to draw closer to the other countries, as they, too, will find it necessary to defend their industries.

Hold Employee For Crime of Master in Chinese Rule

FOOCHOW, China, Oct. 21.—Otto Heinsohn, young German, has been jailed here for the delinquencies of his employer. Heinsohn was arrested when his master, William Pfeng, charged with illegal traffic in arms, fled, in application of an ancient Chinese principle that each family shall bear the responsibility of each of its members.

The young German has no family connection with his employer, and being only recently employed, no part of the crime is ascribed to him. However, he was held and there is no appeal, as Germany has lost her extraterritorial rights.

Second Communist in Chilean Senate; Wins by Recount of Votes

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The final count of the senatorial elections in the Chilean nitrate districts of Tarapaca (former Peruvian territory) and Antofagasta (former Bolivian territory) gave the legal majority to the Communist, Juan Luis Carmona, who consequently takes the seat in the senate with Manuel Hidalgo as the second Communist senator of Chile.

Even the bourgeois majority of the parliamentary commission had to admit the extraordinary practices of fraud used to prevent the election of Carmona. More votes were counted in the first scrutiny than there are electors in the whole district. A recount established the claim of Carmona to the seat in the senate. Carmona has been active for many years in the nitrate district as active union organizer and agitator. There are six Communist deputies in the lower house.

WORKERS OF SPAIN CRUSHED UNDER TYRANNY OF PRIMO DE RIVERA WHO IS DETERMINED TO DESTROY UNION

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

MADRID, Oct. 21.—In almost all of his public speeches, Primo de Rivera repeats that the military dictatorship has succeeded in solving the social problem; strikes and working struggles are ended. But he, naturally, does not say this peaceful "order" of things means the most frightful economic penury of the working class.

This present crisis of the Spanish proletariat is the biggest one endured since the beginning of the century, and this is what Primo de Rivera means when he points out that on August 1, 1919, 219 strikes were declared and only 11 in 1926.

The working conditions are at present really very bad, owing partly to Primo's persecutions and mostly to the treachery of the socialists.

The number of unemployed all thru Spain is enormous and as this working army's reserve does not receive any help from the state, the capitalists can, in cases of competition, very easily reduce wages.

No Eight-Hour Day.

As the eight-hour working day hardly exists in Spain, the government has not given any decrees to abolish it. Notwithstanding, Primo de Rivera has declared on various occasions that the eight-hour work day must cease. And since, some months ago, the financial press is carrying out this campaign, the weekly Espana Economica and Financiera (Economic and Financial Spain) was diligently defending the increasing of the daily working hours.

The Barcelona's association, the Fomento Nacional Del Trabajo, the most powerful owner's organization in Spain, is asking Primo de Rivera's government for a decree that "will intensify the worker's production."

Organize Bandits.

The Sindicatos Libres (Free Trade Unions) were organized in Barcelona by General Martinez Anido in order to have a force strong enough to repress the revolutionary syndicalist movement. The Sindicatos Libres were formed with bandits used by the police to frighten workmen affiliated to revolutionary organizations. Prominent revolutionary militants were murdered in Barcelona's streets by members of the Sindicatos Libres.

Attempt to Destroy Unions.

At present those sindicatos are at work in Madrid, where they had no influence until now, protected by Martinez Anido, minister of interior, the sindicatos intend to destroy Madrid's trade unions, as there are the only ones not affected by the present disorder of the working movement, as

they are headed by socialists, they have followed a neutral attitude toward the dictatorship. The Sindicatos Libres is more noticed on those occasions where Communist influence is strongest.

U. G. T. Bribed.

To face this penury condition of the Spanish working class the reformist central organization, General Union of Workers, is not adopting any policy of militancy. The leaders in connection with the government are enjoying good office position. In the meanwhile the working class is starving from hunger. Largo Caballero, the secretary of the General Union of Workers is state counsellor.

To end this serious working crisis the Communist Party and the minority movement have on various occasions proposed to workers' organizations and parties to form a united front in order to defend the rights of the unemployed. These appeals have never been listened to. Neither socialists nor anarchists have ever manifested any desire to really work for the working class.

Rivera Has Easy Time.

And this is exactly why the government can practically push thru all workers' aims. No opposition will be awakened by the leading elements of the workers' organizations. The only ones who opposed a serious resistance to Primo de Rivera's government have been the Communists, who have been ordered dissolved and their leaders imprisoned.

Communists Working.

In spite of the government's persecutions, the campaign for trade union movement's unity, undertaken by the Communist Party, the very slowly, is gaining the workers' favor.

De Antorcha, the Communist organ, is weekly publishing a new list of adhesions to trade union unity.

If this campaign does not have an open success it is because of the impossibility of public propaganda, but in working sections it has gained numerous partisans.

MEXICAN UNIONS MAY USE GENERAL STRIKE ON INJUNCTION JUDGE

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—The Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana, or Mexican Federation of Labor, is arranging a great parade in this city to dramatize its demand for the removal of District Court Judge Conto, who has granted several injunctions and declared strikes illegal.

If the demonstration does not do the work, the unions will consider calling a general strike in Mexico City to enforce the injunction judge's removal.

Williams Defeated at Labor Party Congress; Miners on War Basis

LONDON, Oct. 21.—While the right wing of MacDonald and company still ruled the Labor Party conference, the left wing showed a strong front against the policy of trucking to capitalist forms and put up a bitter fight against the enemies of the miners in labor's ranks.

One unexpected result was the defeat of Robert Williams, chairman, for re-election, and his defeat is charged to his presidential address in which he advocated reactionary views and attacked the striking miners. The miners' executive now calls itself the "council of war" and is taking action to put into effect the measures adopted to intensify the strike, particularly by calling out the safety men.

GEORGE V CONTINUES MARTIAL LAW AGAINST COAL MINERS' STRIKE

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The king today issued a proclamation continuing the state of emergency for another month, due to the coal strike. Parliament has been summoned to meet October 25 to approve the proclamation.

ALASKAN FILTH LAID TO CAL'S JUDGES THERE

Government Panders to Vice Outrages

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Basil M. Manly, in the current issue of The People's Business, digs up again the story of judicial rottenness in Alaska as disclosed in the hearings last winter on the renomination of Federal Judges Reid and Ritchie and District Attorney Shoup.

These names were finally withdrawn by President Coolidge when the senate judiciary committee refused to approve them. The salmon packing trust is the big financial interest to which these officials cater, and Coolidge still keeps them in power despite the fact that they were condemned last spring.

Alaska is Vice Center.

Methodist clergy and social workers in all parts of the country report to their central board in Washington, but of all the reports coming to Clarence True Wilson, general secretary of the Methodist board, he testified before the senate committee, none compares in horror with the reports of vice in Alaska. Not even in China or Africa, he testified, are conditions so bad as there.

"Gentlemen," he concluded, "there is no place that you will ever put your finger on that needs a moral cleansing like they do up in Alaska, and it cannot be done with the present judges, marshals and United States attorneys."

Cheap Asiatic labor is brought to the fishing waters by the salmon trust fleet. Venereal disease is unchecked, and the local grand jury at Valdez declared that this condition gravely menaces the food supply handled by the men. Drug addicts and drug peddlars are reported by the grand jury to "find their way up to the canneries and the fishing grounds through the cannery help. . . In many instances, foremen of Chinese crews handle narcotics and dispense them."

Representative Graham of Illinois, republican, now a federal judge, in a report on the rotten salmon furnished the soldiers in 1917-18, said: "The canners who packed it knowing that it was intended to be eaten by our soldiers should have been brought before a firing squad; that would have been a mild way of dealing with them. But the war department, knowing the fact, did not even ask that they be prosecuted under the available criminal laws."



WHITHER RUSSIA— Toward Capitalism or Socialism— by Leon Trotsky

An extraordinarily timely discussion of the tendencies in Russia's internal and international policy as affecting its economic development. Trotsky, in his well-known brilliant and incisive style, analyzes a question that has been the outstanding problem before the Soviet government.

Cloth bound—\$1.50

BROKEN EARTH— by Maurice Hindus

A splendid account of the Russian village and peasant today.

Cloth bound—\$2.00

RUSSIA TODAY— Official report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Duroflex bound—\$1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND WORKSHOPS IN 1926— by William Z. Foster

Paper—\$.25

Daily Worker Pub. Co. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

Symposium on the British Miners' Strike and Its Relation to the October 25th World Labor Movement Central Opera House

8:15 P. M.

ROGER BALDWIN
Director Civil Liberties Union

SPEAKERS—BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN
BERT WOLFE
Director Workers' School

LEWIS S. GANNETT
Associate Editor of the Nation

Auspices: Local New York International Workers' Aid

67th ST. & 3rd AVE.

Workers (Communist) Party

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WORKERS SCHOOL GIVEN

Unions Are Offered Big Opportunity

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Workers' School of New York is offering scholarships to trade unions, workmen's circles, fraternal organizations and all other working class organizations.

The Workers' School is doing all in its power to help the workers of this city in their struggle for better conditions and stronger organization, and the curriculum it offers is devoted to the needs of the working class.

Training Leaders.

It hopes to train members of unions for leadership in their organizations. For this reason it offers 38 courses, which include such subjects as trade unionism, labor problems, history of the American working class, labor journalism, English and public speaking. It has purposely made the fee very low so as to enable all workers to attend the classes.

By paying \$25 to the Workers' School union and other labor organizations are entitled to send one representative to the school for one year (two terms), the representative having the right to take four courses each term. Fifty dollars entitles the organization to two representatives; \$100 to five; \$200 to ten, etc.

An Opportunity.

Unions should take advantage of this offer to send some of their more capable members for more thorough training. Organizers, business agents, executive board members, shop chairmen, etc., should be given such scholarships, thus making possible more effective work on their part in the future. Promising members who are not in a position to register for courses should also be helped and financed by their organizations through scholarships offered.

For the full catalog of the school and further information, write to: Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 106-108 E. 14th street, New York City.

Novy Mir Dance to be Held Sat., Oct. 23 at Workers' House

This Saturday, October 23, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Novy Mir worker correspondents will give a concert and dance for the benefit of the only Russian Communist paper in the United States, the Novy Mir. Some of the best talents in the colony will participate. Details will be announced later. Reserve the date, Saturday, October 23.

PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES EXPOSE POLITICAL BETRAYAL OF WORKERS

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 21.—The following statement has been issued by the District Executive Committees of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia districts: In their campaign for election November 2, the leading Democratic candidates, William B. Wilson for U. S. senator and Judge Eugene C. Bonnell for governor of Pennsylvania, are making much of the fact that they are also endorsed by a group of individuals calling themselves the Pennsylvania labor party.

Brazen Treachery.

We brand the endorsement of the Democratic candidates an act of brazen treachery to the masses of workers of the state of Pennsylvania who have been for years moving in the direction of a powerful labor party that will truly represent their interests. Instead of striving to create an independent party of labor, the people at the head of the so-called labor party have used their positions to try to deliver the labor vote into the hands of the Democratic political machine, which is nothing more than the expression of the interests of the great banking combine of Wall Street, dominated by the House of Morgan.

Spurned by Pinchot.

The record of the official heads of the Pennsylvania labor party has been one that should discredit them before all intelligent workers. First they offered their support to Governor Pinchot, unsuccessful republican aspirant for the nomination for U. S. senator, and Biedelmann, aspirant for nomination for governor on the same ticket. Both these men declined the labor nomination with thanks.

After being spurned by Pinchot and Biedelmann, these forlorn leaders then hawked their endorsement of the Democratic machine. As leaders of a labor party, even if in name only, it was the duty of these men to strive to create an independent labor party and to place a ticket in the field upon which all labor elements could unite. The Workers (Communist) Party of America used all its influence in order to get these leaders to enter the campaign with a genuine labor slate, instead of endorsing capitalist party candidates. But so bound to the reaction are these leaders, and so afraid to fight in the interests of the class they are supposed to speak for, that they would rather unite with the enemies of the working class in the ranks of the old parties than with a real working-class party. In a choice between labor politics and capitalist politics they line up with capitalism.

In face of this situation the Workers (Communist) Party was forced to enter the field alone as the only defender of independent working-class political action. We placed a full ticket in the field against the agents of capital and the enemies of the workers seeking office on both the republican and Democratic tickets. We urge the workers of Pennsylvania to refuse to support the fake labor candidates running on the Democratic ticket and cast their votes for the Workers' Party candidates as a re-

buke to the spurious labor leaders trailing behind the Democratic bandwagon.

Wilson Consistently Anti.

The record of Wilson is consistently anti-labor. As secretary of labor he aided the despotic regime of A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney-general in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet, deport to lands from which they were political exiles thousands upon thousands of workers who had hoped to find in this country a haven of refuge from political oppression. It was Wilson himself who had to approve every deportation warrant—many of which proved to be death warrants for workers delivered into the hands of European despotism. William B. Wilson is just as ridiculous when he professes to speak in the name of the party of Thomas Jefferson as is William S. Vare when he tried to conceal his infamy under the cloak of Abraham Lincoln. Both of them are servants of big capital and enemies of the working class. And either of them will stand with the reaction in the senate and uphold the imperialist orgy of Wall Street by supporting such ventures as the world court, the league of nations and other institutions that exist for the sole purpose of preparing another blood bath for the workers of the world. Each of these senatorial candidates stand for their party's support of imperialist policies, which, if permitted to continue, will lead the workers of this country onto foreign battlefields again to defend the interests of banking capital on Wall Street.

Owns Scab Mine.

Wilson, in addition, is an owner of a mine operated by scab labor, which is one of the reasons why he failed to receive the nomination of the Cambria county labor party.

Go to the polls on election day and rebuke the fakery at the head of the labor party by supporting the straight Workers' Party ticket. A vote for the Workers' Party is a vote for a class party of labor. A vote for Wilson, Vare, Bonnell, Fisher or any republican or Democrat is a vote against labor and for the exploiters, the open shoppers, the Morgan-Mellon combination that dominated the last session of congress and hopes to retain control.

DISTRICT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF DISTRICTS 3 and 5.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do to night. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

Ruthenberg Speaks in Cleveland Before Workers on Sunday

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Comrade Ruthenberg, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak in Cleveland at the Insurance Center building, 1783 E. 11th street, on Sunday, October 24, at 3 p. m.

Comrade Ruthenberg faces a sentence in the penitentiary, since his case is now before the supreme court of the United States, which may render its decision in a few weeks, in regard to the "criminality" of the Communist Party meeting in secret convention in Michigan in 1922.

All workers are invited to attend the meeting, which will be under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, District 6. Admission free.

Huge Celebration of Russian Revolution in Detroit Planned

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—November 7th Committee of 30 is preparing for the greatest celebration of the Russian Revolution ever held in Detroit.

One of the largest halls in the city has been secured, the Detroit Armory, with a seating capacity of over 3,000 people.

Ben Gitlow and Rebecca Grecht will be the principal speakers at the demonstration. A splendid musical program has been arranged which will include the famous Ukrainian Workers' Chorus of 30 voices, the Lithuanian Workers' Chorus of 50 voices and the Finnish Workers' Orchestra of 30 pieces. "Recognize Soviet Russia!" is the outstanding slogan of the publicity committee. Every workers' organization and every worker sympathetic to Soviet Russia is being reached and invited to the huge celebration. Admission is 25 cents.

The meeting was held in Miners' Hall and half the audience were Negroes. Wicks related his observations while attending a meeting of the republican manager at the Henry Hotel the day before where Vare, Fisher, candidate for governor on the republican ticket, and others addressed a handful of republicans. He related the fact that a number of Negroes were there as decoys for the rest of their race. As usual in Pennsylvania campaign meetings the question of slush funds as they pertain to Vare, the hoodlum candidate, was dealt with.

Needle Trades Rally in Bronx on Oct. 22

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—On Friday night, Oct. 22, the needle trades campaign committee for the candidates of the Workers Party will hold a monster mass meeting and rally at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd street and Southern boulevard. This will be the only campaign rally in the Bronx and all needle trades workers are called upon to come to the needle trades rally to hear the candidates of the Workers Party of the Bronx who are all members of the needle trades unions.

The speakers at this rally will be Benjamin Gitlow, candidate for governor; Gen. Gold, manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union; Charles Zimmerman, of Local 22 of the I. E. G. W. U. and candidate for assembly in Fifth district; Joseph Boruchowitz, vice president of the striking cloak-makers and candidate for assembly in the Seventh district; Moisseye J. Ogin, candidate for congress in the Twenty-third district; Henry Sazer of the cap makers' union and many other speakers of the party and trade union movement.

WICKS REVEALS WAR RECORD OF DEM. CANDIDATE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., October 21.—Speaking before a meeting of miners in Avella, Pa., H. M. Wicks, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for governor, dealt with special problems confronting the miners and paid his respects to William B. Wilson, candidate for U. S. senator on the Democratic ticket, pointing out the fact that Wilson, while secretary of labor, was one of the principal enemies of labor in the country.

Tells of Record.

Wicks related the role of Wilson during the war and quoted some of his proclamations to labor to refrain from asking for decent conditions during the conflict and promising them anything they desired after the war was over. He then showed how Wilson carried out his promises by signing deportation warrants for thousands upon thousands of workers who had come to the United States in the hope of finding a haven of refuge from European political oppression.

Exposes Labor Fakery.

Wicks exposed the fakery at the head of the Pennsylvania labor party who first tried to get Pinchot to run on their ticket and then endorsed the Democratic slate after Pinchot turned them down. The speaker emphasized the fact that the Workers Party alone upholds the elementary demand for a class party of labor and is fighting against all renegades and traitors acting as leeches upon the labor movement.

Negroes Present.

The meeting was held in Miners' Hall and half the audience were Negroes. Wicks related his observations while attending a meeting of the republican manager at the Henry Hotel the day before where Vare, Fisher, candidate for governor on the republican ticket, and others addressed a handful of republicans. He related the fact that a number of Negroes were there as decoys for the rest of their race. As usual in Pennsylvania campaign meetings the question of slush funds as they pertain to Vare, the hoodlum candidate, was dealt with.

Francis Speaks.

W. C. Francis, of Pittsburgh, one of the Negro leaders and prominent in the American Negro Labor Congress addressed the meeting, dealing with special problems confronting the Negro in the mining industry.

Mrs. Parthenia Hills, candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Workers (Communist) Party ticket, also spoke briefly, dealing with vital problems confronting workers in this section and stating the position of the party in opposition to lynching, segregation, Jim-crowism, and other special problems affecting the Negro workers.

Boost DAILY WORKER.

Besides more than paying all expenses of the meeting by contributing to a good collection for campaign purposes, there were six new subscribers secured for The DAILY WORKER.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

MEMBER AMERICAN STUDENT DELEGATION DESCRIBES SOVIET SCHOOLS

The following letter written from Moscow by Thomas L. Dabney after a five weeks' trip thru Russia, contains some unusual information about the Russian educational system. Mr. Dabney was graduated from Brookwood this year and has only recently returned from a four months' tour thru England and Russia with an American student delegation.

August 21, 1926.

Moscow, U. S. S. R.

Our delegation returned to Moscow on August 15, after a trip of five weeks thru the southern part of the Soviet Union. Although our itinerary was covered rather hurriedly, we had the opportunity of gathering some information on the educational developments in the colleges and universities. I was particularly interested in the type of courses given in the technical and academic schools that we visited. Of course the Russian schools have their vacation in summer, but they are open for students who do their practical work.

Summer Work.

There were many students in all of the colleges and institutes that we visited. All of them were doing special and practical work which had to be done during the summer. Russian students are required to do some practical work with their theoretical training. We saw 50 school children getting practical training in the use of tools and machinery in an iron factory at Kharhov. They go to school four hours, and do practical work four hours a day.

I shall never forget the conference which we had with the director at Saratov University. It was from him that we got the human side of the story of educational development prior to the revolution. We could appreciate the story of the clash between students and instructors, because we learned much concerning the part which Russian students had in revolutionary propaganda from our visit at the Museum of the Revolution in Moscow. Russian students fought not only for the freedom of the peasants and workers, but for more freedom and power for themselves. The director said they demanded too much, but as time passed, both students and instructors adjusted themselves to the new situation following the revolution.

Russian students have gained much for themselves by their long struggle for more participation in the affairs of the colleges and institutes which they attend. They are represented on all committees dealing with courses, departments and the Council of Administration. Students no longer regard instructors as members of a higher class, but they regard them

as comrades. They feel free to make any grievance or complaint to them that they may have. And as the director of Saratov University said, they are always given sympathetic and due consideration.

Another change which has developed in Russian education since the revolution pertains to the courses in the different colleges and institutes. For example, at Saratov University the school of economic rights has been substituted for the old school of law. In the school in economic rights, law becomes less legal and formal and more economic and social. In the school of medicine at Saratov University biology has replaced anatomy as the center of medical science.

Technical Needs Great.

Although art, music and philosophy are included in the curriculum of Russian colleges and institutes, technical and practical training in the electrical and mechanical arts is emphasized. This sort of training is emphasized in the Soviet Union because there is a dearth of technicians and experts. Russian industries need to be expanded and developed, but this cannot be done without well-trained technicians and industrial experts.

Practically all Russian students receive some financial aid from trade unions. A great many live in student quarters for which they pay nothing. They travel on the railroads for half fare, and get a reduction on theater tickets, text books, and journals. There are special student mutual aid organizations in Leningrad, Kharhov, Kiev, and other cities. Everything possible is done to encourage students to remain in school and to secure jobs for them when they finish.

Halloween Carnival in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES.—The Freiheit Jugend, together with the Young Workers' League, will give a Halloween Masquerade Carnival on Saturday night, October 30, at the Co-operative Auditorium, 2706 Brooklyn Avenue. 50 per cent of the proceeds of this affair will go for the British striking miners.

We'll insure you of a real 5-piece jazz orchestra, delicious refreshments, mischievous confetti. Besides that you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you are contributing towards a worthy cause. Prizes will be given for the best costumes.

We will send sample copies of The DAILY WORKER to your friends—send us name and address.

"Energetic and Interesting"


Says an Enemy of Communism--Read this Testimonial--Act!

MANY workers have shown their approval of The DAILY WORKER by subscribing for it.

THOUSANDS of our friends are now coming across with liberal donations in order to help Keep The DAILY WORKER.

BUT it is not often that an enemy of Communism speaks well of The DAILY WORKER—the daily spokesman of the American Communist movement—the untiring champion of the workers.

READ this testimonial and think and act.


THE AMERICAN MERCURY
730 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

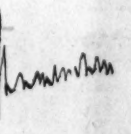
Cable: KNOPP-NEW YORK Telephone: CIRCLE 7670-7675

October 1st

Dear Mr. Lovestone:—

As a believer in free speech, absolute, universal and unlimited, I am delighted to see the Daily Worker making its way. I am, of course, no advocate of communism. It seems to me to be so unsound as to be almost insane. But I am glad that you have set up so energetic and interesting a paper to argue for it, and hope that you get enough support to keep it going.

Sincerely yours,



H. L. MENCKEN - Editor - ALFRED A. KNOPP - Publisher - SAMUEL KNOPP - Business Manager

"I am delighted to see The DAILY WORKER making its way up."


THIS is what Mencken says. It is very seldom that Mencken has words of praise for anybody or anything.

NOW do you want to see The DAILY WORKER continue making its way? Then KEEP The DAILY WORKER. Do you want to keep The DAILY WORKER—and make it even more energetic and interesting than it is today?—

THEN give today to Keep The DAILY WORKER

GET on the Honor Roll today to Keep The DAILY WORKER.

SIGN Cut, Attach Remittance SEND TODAY


KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

For Militant Trade Unionism—For a Labor Party—To Help Workers Win Strikes—Organize Unorganized—To Protect Foreign-Born—To Establish a Workers' and Farmers' Government!

I enclose \$.....

Name

Street

City State

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

KODAK FACTORY NOT PARADISE AS IT IS PAINTED, WORKER TELLS OF ROTTEN CONDITIONS PREVAILING

By a Worker Correspondent.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Before this is put into print, if it will be, George Eastman, Kodak "king," and one of the foremost philanthropists of this country will have reached these shores safely, returning from a jaunt thru the jungles of darkest Africa.

If working conditions and wages in the Kodak "kingdom" were as wonderful as they are portrayed to be by the capitalist press, there should be, it seems to the writer, considerable rejoicing among the workers of the kingdom over the return of their king. Being one of the kodak workers, I fail to see anything of the kind. On the contrary, I hear remarks made about "uncle" George, which would indeed be very exasperating were they to reach his ears.

How Can You Be?

It may be surprising to many of us that the kodak workers should be so ungrateful to their king, who, by the way, contributes millions of dollars to charitable and educational institutions and for which he is lauded to the skies by his servant newspapers, and to the company over which he reigns, which distributes several millions of bucks per annum among the workers in the shape of stock and wage dividends. There are, however, reasons, in the light of which this attitude on the part of the workers is justified.

"Bedaux System."

One of these reasons is the speed-up process, which has taken a strong grip in the kodak plants. The particular system which is put into operation here is known as the "Bedaux point system." So notorious is this system that the largest of the plants in this city, "Kodak Park," has been nicknamed by the workers "Kodak Point." Aside from increasing the production per capita, in some instances to as high as three to four times the former output, this system has also brought about an enormous increase in the number of accidents.

Numerous Accidents.

Sometimes one has to pinch himself to determine whether he is awake or is dreaming of the scenes of the battle front so many maimed and crippled does one come across. "Uncle" George being so well thought of in this city, he or his must not be mentioned in connection with anything unpleasant, so there are very seldom any reports in the local papers of the accidents at the kodak plants.

Stock Bonus Scheme.

Another reason for this ingratitude on the part of the workers toward their king and his company is the perhaps slowly, but nevertheless surely, dawning realization that the wage-dividends and stock which they receive annually are merely a bait by means of which they can be induced to work for low wages under slave driving conditions. Interesting in this connection is the fact that within the past year the distribution of stock to new employees has been discontinued, the officials of the company probably feeling that they have subsidized a sufficient number of workers to provide them with an efficient "scab" nucleus in event of future labor troubles.

A considerable portion of those who have been subsidized are, however, awaiting the day when they will be given complete control over their stock in order that they may be in a

Los Angeles Workers Assess Selves Hour Pay For Coal Miners

By DAVE RAPO.
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—At a conference called by the British Miners' Relief Committee of the Central Labor Conference, delegates from 40 local unions voted that all affiliated unions should assess each member one hour's pay to aid the British strikers.

That this resolution wouldn't remain on paper was shown by the response with which the unions met this decision, which was also approved by the C. L. C., a few days after the conference, the Hod Carriers, No. 300, with a membership of 250, voted an hour's pay which brought in \$325.

A check was made out from the local treasury and turned over to the secretary of the conference. The president of the Hod Carriers, L. U., 300, announcing the results of their last meeting stated: "I am an ex-British miner myself and I know very well the conditions under which they live, and that is why we didn't wait till everyone will pay his assessment, but made out a check from the treasury to be sent as immediate help to our fighting brothers."

Jewelry Workers Local union sent in a check for \$10, Machinists' L. U. No. 311 voted a 50 cent assessment upon their membership. All of the machinists here are getting small pay but they have a large membership which will bring in a large sum of money.

Everyone who will donate an hour's pay will be given a striking button, 10,000 buttons being ordered.

Los Angeles Unions Hold Conference to Aid N. Y. Strikers

By S. GLOBERMAN
(Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES (By Mail).—The Clockmakers' Local No. 52 called a conference of local labor unions in behalf of aid to the 40,000 striking clockmakers of New York. The first conference was held on October 14 at Needle Trades Hall, where twenty-one organizations responded.

Brother Shlomovitz, president of Local No. 52, acted as chairman, and Secretary Sacks of that local as secretary.

The conference went on record to send \$1,000 at once to the New York strikers. The excellent spirit of the conference is attributed to the prevailing sentiment for solidarity in the ranks of labor.

The conference decided to arrange a tag day and to hold various entertainments, etc. Although this first conference was successful, there are many more organizations expected to take part in the next one.

Original American Receives Sample of White Civilization

By a Worker Correspondent.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 21.—Chief Capooey, head of a Yuma Indian tribe, was attacked with a shotgun in the hands of a Yuma rancher. After a plea of guilty, a federal judge of Los Angeles handed over to the white-faced "Christian" rancher an "In God We Trust" suspended sentence.

Christianity, civilization, the race superiority lie as well as the "white man's burden" bunk work out wonderfully in dealings with real Americans in this country.

Chief Capooey doesn't think much of paleface justice. Nor do the Negroes, Chinese, Japanese, Haitians, Mexicans and other exploited peoples of color suffering under the tyrannical rule of the American plunder-bund.

10,000 Harvesters Stranded Without Work in Calgary

By a Worker Correspondent.

CALGARY, Canada, Oct. 21.—Thousands of harvesters, the number being estimated at more than 10,000 at least, are stranded near here, hungry, broke, and with no prospect of getting more than a few days' work a month. The harvesters were enticed here by alluring advertisements.

The government labor bureau, which is responsible for bringing the workers here, is endeavoring to cover up its ignorant activity.

Work Is Scarce in Hammond, Indiana

(By Worker Correspondent)

HAMMOND, Ind., Oct. 21.—Work in Hammond has been slack for the last two months. Some factories are only working two, or three days a week.

The workers who are the hardest hit are those employed in the steel mills.

The Stimpex Works of the American Steel Company, has had a "No Help Wanted" sign on its gates for weeks.

JIMMIE LYNCH AGAIN MANAGES TO OVER-RIDE "BIG SIX" AND AID PUBLISHERS AGAINST MEN

By ART SHIELDS, Federated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Waiving their demand for a shorter workday the three thousand newspaper printers of New York City, affiliated with Typographical Union No. 6, are at work under a three year contract, submitted by the Publishers' Association of New York.

The agreement provides an immediate wage increase of three dollars a week, with back pay from July 1. Two more dollar increases go into effect July 1, 1927, and July 1, 1928, bringing the final raise under the new agreement to \$5.

New York newspaper scales are now \$63 for day men, \$66 for night men, with \$69 for the second night or "lobster" shift.

Didn't Get What They Wanted. "Big Six" members wanted the shorter workday more than the wage increases. Last spring the local union made general demands for a six and one-half hour day, in place of the present seven and one-half hour schedule, and for wage gains of \$4 a week.

Realizing these might be difficult in getting both demands a referendum vote was taken as to which should be pressed in the negotiations. The membership voted overwhelmingly for reduction in worktime, in preference to mere wage increases.

Seek to Undermine Rules. The publishers then made an offer which was rejected by a 1,290-to-7 vote. The offered \$3 increase, with no cut in hours, provided the union would scrap its rule requiring the resetting of the "bogus" or advertising matrices. The existing rule requires every bit of advertising copy to be set up in every newspaper plant where it is used. Thus a department store ad appearing in the various morning newspapers must be set up separately in every composition room.

This rule means more work for the

ANARCHISTS AND MONARCHISTS IN UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE PRINTERS' UNION IN CHICAGO

Returning from the congress in Philadelphia of the organized Russian colonies in the United States, delegates from Chicago Russian organizations are spreading the story of the anti-union attitude of the dominant congress group.

Anarchists Join Monarchists. This group was a coalition of monarchist elements and the anarchists, who united to suppress the reading to the congress of a telegram from Chicago Typographical Union 16, in which protest was made against the strike-breaking Russian-language daily, Russky Vistnik-Rassviet, published in Chicago.

When the protest was not read from the platform it was circulated among the delegates by friends of the striking printers.

The paying less than half the union scale, this paper claims to be the organ of the Russian trade unions of the United States. That there are no Russian trade unions in the United States does not bother the editors.

Congress Splits.

The congress in Philadelphia split, delegates relate, by the combination of anarchists and monarchists running away from the congress after being defeated on two major questions. They met in a separate hall and formed a united front against the labor delegation.

Returning to the congress, the chairman, Kolesnikov, declared the congress dissolved. Kolesnikov is a former member of the counter-revolutionary Merkulov government of the Far East. He was leading the monarchist delegation. The editor of the scabby Russky Vistnik-Rassviet, Ivan Okuntsov, was the spokesman for the anarchists. He is now a member of the new joint committee formed by the anarcho-monarchist combine.

The monarchist group centers around the scattered Russian churches in America, while the Communists and radicals are entrenched in the Russian children's schools, the mutual aid societies, co-operatives and similar organizations.

Unity To Be Achieved.

Ten Chicago delegates from this group and two monarchists went to the Philadelphia congress. As a result of the split a new national congress will be organized on the basis of existing district federations.

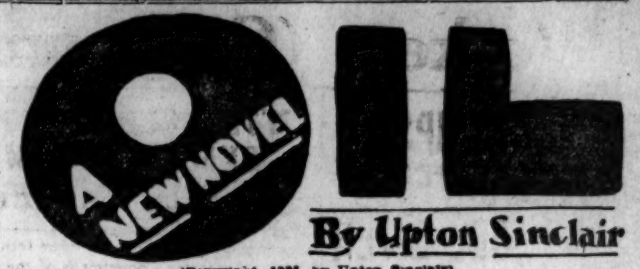
Jewelry Workers of N. Y. Negotiate For Demands With Bosses

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Anthony Caprano, manager of Local 17 of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, announces that negotiations have begun with the employers on the demands presented by the union.

These demands include acceptance of workers only from the union employment bureau, a 44-hour week, time and one-half for overtime, a 10 per cent raise for all week workers, equal division of work in slack seasons and the right of union officials to enter shops to interview workers and settle grievances.

War Veteran to Speak on U. S. Imperialism

Jack Braden, three years national president of the World War Veterans, will speak on "American Imperialism and the Next War," on Sunday, October 24, at the Greek Workers' Educational League hall, 768 West Van Buren street.



By Upton Sinclair

(Copyright, 1924, by Upton Sinclair)

II.

Bunny spent his Easter holidays at Paradise, and it happened that Vernon Roscoe paid a visit to the tract. He had been there before, but only while Bunny was away; their meetings so far had been brief ones at the office, amid the press of business. Bunny had got a general impression of a big face and a big body and a big voice. Dad said that "Verne" had also a big heart; but Bunny's only evidence was that Mr. Roscoe had patted him on the back, and called him "Jim Junior," with great gusto.

Now he came; and it happened that a desert wind came with him, and made a funny combination. As a rule the heat of the day was endurable at Paradise, and the nights were always cold and refreshing; but three or four times in a year the place would be struck by a wind off the desert, and it would be like a hot hand reaching out and holding you by the throat. "A hundred and fourteen in the shade and their aint any shade," was the way the oil workers put it, as they went on working in the sun, drinking barley water by the quart. The worst of it was, the hot wind blew all night, and the houses, which had heated up like furnaces, stayed that way for three or four days.

The "oil magnate," as the newspapers called Vernon Roscoe, left Angel City after dinner, and reached the tract just before midnight. Dad and Bunny were expecting him, sitting out on the veranda; and he saw them, and his voice started before the engine of his car stopped. "Hello, Jim! Hello, Jim Junior! By Jees, what's this you're doing to me! Christ amighty, man, I never felt such heat! Is it going to be like this tomorrow? By Jees, I think I'll turn my tail and run!"

He was out of the car, and coming up the path, his face as round as the moon that shone down on his half-bald head. He had taken off his coat and shirt, and was in a pink silk undershirt; no perspiration, of course, because you were always dry when you drove in this desert heat—you might stop at a filling station and stand under a hose and soak yourself, and the wind would dry everything but your sitting place in a couple of minutes.

"Hello, Verne," said Dad; and Bunny said, "How are you Mr. Roscoe?" He was careful to get a grip on the magnate's paw before the magnate got a grip on his—for he would make the bones crunch with his mighty grasp. He had been a cattlepuncher back in Oklahoma, and it was said that he had grabbed a Mexican horse-thief with his two hands and bent him backwards until he broke. He still had that strength, in spite of his rolls of fat.

"I'm hot as hell," he said, answering Bunny's polite inquiry. "Say, Jim, do you think I'd better stay?"

"You've got to stay," said Dad. "I'm not going ahead with development on that Bandy tract till you've looked the field over. We'll sit you on ice."

"Has my beer come? Hey, there, Kuno"—this to the Jap, who was grinning in the doorway. "Bring me some of my beer! Bring me a bucketful—a tubful. By Jees, I brought some in my car—I wouldn't take a chance. Did you hear what happened to Pete O'Reilly? Damn fool tried to come across the border with a crate of whiskey in his car; told me it cost him a hundred dollars a quart before he got through! Christ amighty, Jim, how do you stand this?"

"Well, for one thing, I drink lemonade instead of beer." This was a reform which Bunny had imposed upon his father, and now Dad was very proud of it.

"No pop for me!" said Verne. "By Jees, I'll have my suds in the bath-tub. Any women about, Verne?" And Mr. Roscoe kicked off his shoes and his trousers, and sat himself under an electric fan. "The damn thing blows hot air!" he said; and then he looked at Bunny. "Well, here's our boy Bolshevik! Where's the red flag?"

Now Bunny was expecting to reach the impressive age of twenty-one in a month or two, and he had heard all possible variations on this "Bolshevik" joke. But he was host, and had to smile. "I see you read the papers."

"Say, kiddo, you made the front page all right! It did me a lot of good in some negotiations. Come down to the office and I'll introduce you to a Soviet commissar in disguise; they're trying to sell me a concession in the Urals. 'Where the hell is that?' I say; but it seems there is really such a place, unless they have forged some atlases. The guy started to pull this brotherhood of man stuff on me, and I says, 'Sure, I'm great on that dope,' I says. 'The junior member of our firm is in the business! Look at this, by Jees,' and I showed him the papers, and we've been 'Toverish' ever since!"

(To be continued.)

TOMORROW!

IN

The New Magazine
Supplement of THE DAILY WORKER.

SPECIAL CHINA FEATURES

"The Chinese Woman," by Halina Sieriebriakova
"Revolution and Poetry in China."
Drawings and comments on leading men in the present new China.

Who is Wm. Wilson? Capitalist Propaganda In the Air

A delightful story of the senatorial elections in Pennsylvania, by HARRISON GEORGE with illustrations by O'ZIM

The Garment Story

The unions and the Cloakmakers' strike, by JOSEPH ZACK Illustrated by A. JERGER

The Rolling Farmers

You will learn of the present day problems of the farmer from this article, by JOEL SHOEMAKER

SHORT STORY—MOVING PICTURES—SPORTS—THE THEATRE—CARTOONS
and that delightful weekly satirical news comment in pictures by Hay Bales, "The Week in Cartoons."

DETROIT
MILK AND BREAD
FOR THE TEXTILE STRIKERS' CHILDREN
DETROIT STRING QUARTET
(of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra)
STEFAN KOZAKEVICH, Baritone — Ukrainian Chorus
in a great
GALA CONCERT
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 26, AT 8 P. M.,
MAJESTIC THEATRE
Woodward near Willis—Detroit, Mich.
ADMISSION:—75c., \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00.
Tickets in advance at 1967 Grand River Ave.
At Box Office on day of performance.
AUSPICES: Detroit Conference for Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers

NEW YORK!
DANCE AND CONCERT
under the auspices of IL LAVORATORE
Saturday, October 23, at 8 p. m.
AT
NEW HARLEM CASINO
116th Street & Lenox Ave.
Miss CELIA SCHACHTMAN, Russian Songs.
Comrade SARA NEMSER, Violin.
ITALIAN SINGER
Music by Comrade Greco's Orchestra
Surprises, Etc. Tickets 50c.

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MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

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290 Advertising rates on application

FREE TRADE NOT FOR U. S. SAY BANKERS

**Meant to Help Europe;
Press Comments Plan**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Removal of tariff and other restrictions on European trade, as advocated by International bankers in a signed statement made public in New York and European capitals, does not contemplate any change in American tariff laws, in the opinion of American bankers, expressed today.

Not For the U. S.

New York International bankers point out that the idea is primarily European, and that the American signatories were solicited by European bankers to lend moral force to their plans, rather than to commit the Americans to a definite program. The American bankers, desirous of aiding European trade rehabilitation, signed the plan for the elimination of trade barriers only to show their good faith, one banker said today.

Albert H. Wiggin, one of the American bankers whose name appeared on the plan, and chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, was interviewed on the matter but declined to comment further than to say it was self-explanatory.

British Press Comment.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The international bankers' free-trade manifesto evoked little praise from British newspapers today, except from the free-trade section of the liberal press.

The Daily News, a consistent free-trade advocate, characterized the manifesto as "the most impressive declaration for free-trade ever presented to the civilized world."

The Morning Post, the only conservative paper commenting editorially, said the document, in view of the eminence of its signatories, must command respectful attention and examination by the business world. But, so the paper asserts, the signatories, however powerful in the financial and industrial world, are "without executive power politically, and cannot do more than to make suggestions."

Try to Stabilize Capitalism.

The Daily Herald, labor organ, regards the issuance of the manifesto as evidence that "this is internationalism of international finance seeking new means for stabilizing capitalism."

World Chamber of Commerce Joins In.
PARIS, Oct. 20.—A new voice to the protest against trade barriers was heard today. The council of the international chambers of commerce adopted the report of the trade barrier committee, which echoes the international bankers' manifesto published today.

For Removal of Restrictions.

The international report demands the abolition of compulsory visas, uniform laws for foreigners in all countries, the abolition of export duties and abolition of restrictions upon the export of raw materials. The report condemns ad valorem duties and sudden changes of tariffs by decree.

Trade manifesto attracted only passing comment here, and it was indicated that the French government does not intend to hasten to consider the manifesto officially.

European Scientists Hampered by Poverty, Says Vernon Kellogg

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council and close associate of Herbert Hoover, has returned from a summer in Europe with the report that science on that continent has received a serious setback because of post-war poverty. Scientific research is at a low ebb because Germany, France and other countries that for generations have led the world in the study of pure science and scientific research have no money for other than immediate necessities.

Kellogg says that the United States, which has profited greatly by the work of European students, must now provide its own facilities for research, especially in the field of pure science which is at the basis of applied science.

RUSE ENABLES CANTONESE TO NEAR SHANGHAI

**Fank Movement Opens
Road to Great Port**

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Oct. 20.—Evasion of the troops sent southward from Shanghai by Sun Chuan-fang's local commanders to block their way toward capture of this city, the mutinous Chekiang soldiers took to boats and, sailing down the Whangpoo river, established themselves between Sun's troops and the city they were supposed to defend. These Chekiang troops, supposed to have gone over to the Cantonese, are close to Shanghai's suburbs.

Shanghai May Fall.

Cut off and isolated by this flank movement, Sun's forces are in a dangerous situation, and Shanghai itself may be captured, as frantic appeals for reinforcements made to Sun's capital at Nanking and Soochow have brought no aid. The forces left in the Shanghai district are too weak to resist any strong drive to capture the city.

Of course, there are foreign warships of many imperialist nations in the port, and the imperialists have strong armed forces to guard the foreign concessions, taken from China by force.

Chang Has His Own Plans.

In the Shanghai foreign press it is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is sending troops south, but not to aid Sun Chuan-fang. On the contrary, Chang aims to replace Sun's fading control by his own before the Cantonese, the enemy of both these rival militarists, can capture the city and consolidate their power.

Chang Tso-lin's Shantung troops entered northern Kiangsu, so this report states, on their way to the south in hope of reaching Shanghai before the Cantonese.

Carpet Co. Walk-out Is Going Strong

(Continue from Page 1)

the scabs. So suspicious are the bosses that they take no traitors and thieves. Even the scabs resent this and many of them have left. The most efficient one who was used by the boss to teach the new recruits their job yesterday.

An average of 125 pickets are on the line morning and afternoon, and now they have begun to sing and cheer as they march along. Many workers in neighboring shops join them every day. Talk of wage cuts has made all the members of the union feel that this strike is not limited to one shop, but must be won as a protection to all the other workers in the carpet industry.

Strike Benefits.

All strikers are now getting \$10 a week strike benefit. The entire union membership has been assessed 15% of its wages to support the fight in the Philadelphia Carpet company factory.

When The DAILY WORKER was handed out to the strikers it was snapped up like hot cakes. The articles that have already appeared about the strike were read and every copy passed on till it was worn out. Several of the strikers remarked that The DAILY WORKER is the only paper that mentions the side of the workers in this conflict. "Surely we cannot expect the Inquirer, the Ledger or the other capitalist sheets to support us," said one of the pickets.

Pleased With Daily Worker.

The union officials and the strike committee are working enthusiastically together and they, too, expressed their pleasure at the help The DAILY WORKER is giving. The strike is stronger than ever and the union is a hundred per cent efficient in handling the situation.

Women Can Smoke in Barber Shops.

Women's indulgence in cigars while waiting the call of "Next" in so-called male barber shops was given the official okay of the Barber Supply Men's Association today.

Aviators Discuss Meet.

Plans for a national aviation meet, the largest of its kind in history, along the lake front in Chicago, were discussed here today at a meeting of more than 50 professional aviators.

FORMER KLAN CYCLOPS BARE K. K. K. SECRETS

**Democrats Expect to
Profit From Quiz**

By T. J. O'F.

One of the most amazing and amusing stories ever told from a witness stand was sprung last Wednesday afternoon on the audience attending the investigation into corrupt expenditures for political purposes conducted by Senator Reed of Missouri in the federal building, when Hugh Pat Emmons, former grand cyclops of the South Bend, Indiana, Klan, blew off his mouth and spilled the Klan beans far and wide.

Half of the audience was composed of reporters, some of them hoary with age and others unseasoned. Yet old and young they laughed until the tears came from their eyes as the double-chinned witness told of the antics of the Klan leaders and how they collected the dollars from the good folks of Indiana.

To Protect Womanhood.

Senator Reed is a good showman, but he never had a better subject than this man Emmons. His friends call him Pat and everybody, at one time or other seems to have been a friend of his. Emmons joined the Klan because he thought it was organized to protect the virtue of American womanhood. But after half a dozen cases of rape, committed by klansmen, Emmons began to grow skeptical and he also worried about the fate of his two daughters whom he admitted were fine girls.

Age and a Bank Account.

Emmons filled a chair to overflowing. His hair is gray around the edges and a few inches beyond his forehead. This fact was noted by a Klan leader, higher in klancraft than was Emmons. This leader suggested that Emmons was getting old and should begin to think of the future. How would a little bank balance of \$10,000 look to a man just beginning to get gray around the temples? Emmons asked questions and his companion came out with the information that if Emmons swung his klavern to Senator James E. Watson, the \$10,000 would be his. Naturally, Emmons spurned the proposition indignantly. This brought one of the healthiest laughs of the afternoon.

A Good Comedian.

The story told by Emmons reads like a fable but it has the advantage of being true. This man would make a fortune on the stage with an act such as he put on last Wednesday. He used a language that is immortalized in Sinclair's Lewis's Babbie. Here are some samples: "We had went there." And "We went down the line for him." And "He could match cards," which meant in Klan language that he was a member of the order.

Emmons No Sucker.

That Emmons is a hopeless joiner was proved when he testified that he was the organizer of the Valley Tabernacle Association, disgruntled klansmen, he admitted. But Emmons is not the kind of a fellow who would join the Klan merely for the thrill of sticking his head into a pillow case. Indeed he was on good terms with D. C. Stephenson, now serving time for rape and murder, and with imperial wizard Evans who acted "grishly" towards the portly Emmons, throwing his arms around his neck and gurgling in a most unnatural manner, as Evans wished to convince Emmons that the latter should support James E. Watson for the United States senatorship. Emmons was not a very big gun in the Klan. But he was quite a piece of artillery.

The Klan was out to control Indiana and Emmons admitted that they got away with a good deal of it, but the democrats are now making their hay while the sun is shining on the Klan and this is the secret of the present investigation.

Watson Secret Member.

Emmons would not say outright that James E. Watson was a member of the order, but the impression he created was that the senator was a secret member, paying his dues to the "Imperial Palace," the office of the wizard.

In fact Emmons was told that Watson carried a "red card" in the hooded order. All klansmen did not carry red cards. Those were reserved for the high and mighty.

When Emmons was offered \$10,000 as a bribe in return for his support of Watson, he suggested to the benevolent donor that his putting such a large sum in the bank all of a sudden might arouse suspicion. "Bury it," advised the donor. "Then I couldn't sleep," retorted Emmons. What could be done with a fellow with such a conscience?

Democrats Hopeful.

While the comedy was proceeding the chairman of the democratic campaign committee of Indiana was an interesting spectator and may also be an actor. There is a chance for the democrats to win in Indiana provided they can slap the hood on Watson and his machine. The Klan membership in the Hoosier state has dropped from 400,000 two years ago to

DANISH PAPER STOPPED FOR CALLING FINNISH PRESIDENT "BLOODHOUND"

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, (By Mail).—Because it published an article about the visiting Finnish President Relander, in which he was characterized as a "Bloodhound," the Copenhagen "Arbeiderblatt," official organ of the Communist Party of Denmark, has been held up by the authorities. The paper charged Relander with being a tool of foreign interests and an enemy of the workers and peasants of Finland. During Relander's visit to Copenhagen, a demonstration was staged against him when he appeared in a box of the Royal Theater.

about 27,000 today. The orders of the dragons no longer make the suckers tremble at the knees. The Klan is dead as a mass organization and the politicians are trying to get out from under.

It now appears likely that Senator Reed will dig deeply into Klan politics. It would be good for the democrats in Indiana.

In telling of the Klan's plan to make Jim Watson their presidential candidate in 1928, Emmons said he had met Evans in Chicago several weeks ago.

"Evans asked me how things were going for Jim," the witness testified. "He meant Jim Watson. I asked him why it was that we were having Watson jammed down our throats when it wasn't proven that he was a klansman. He said:

Debt to Watson.

"Now, Pat, Senator Watson is a personal friend of mine, but I am not injecting personalities into this campaign. I want you to know the Klan is a debtor to your United States senator."

"I said: 'Well, that's news to me,' and he replied: 'Well, I'll draw this picture for you and leave it to you what to do with your boys down in South Bend. It was my influence with Watson that got to Senator Moses and got one of our best klansmen, Earle B. Mayfield of Texas, seated in the United States senate.'"

"That was all Greek to me and I told Dr. Evans so. I said: 'We may owe him something, but I don't understand it.' He said: 'Senator Watson is favorable to the Klan and he always goes down the line for us, whether he is a member or not.'"

"He acted real grishly," Emmons added, while the crowd laughed. "He loved me up and said, 'If Watson goes over in 1928, we will send Bill Zumbrunn down to Mexico as the American ambassador.'"

Deeply Indebted.

Evans also told him, Emmons declared, that the Klan was "deeply" indebted to Watson because the Indiana republican had arranged for the seating of Senator Earle B. Mayfield, democrat of Texas, in 1922. In this senate contest, Emmons said Evans told him, Watson had also interested Senator George H. Moses, (Rep., N. H.) in behalf of Mayfield.

A Big Decease.

The membership of the Klan through the United States two years ago, Emmons said, was "a little over 5,000,000," but it has fallen off since. This figure was given him, he added, by Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Klan.

The witness figured too that the membership paid \$7,000,000 a year to the imperial treasury at Washington at the height of the Klan's power, entirely aside from their local state dues.

Emmons created another sensation when he handed a Klan document to Reed, on which the word "rape" had been written after the name of a grand titan, R. F. McNay, until recently one of the Indiana Klan's high officers.

"McNay was convicted of rape on a 14-year-old girl and he was father of 12 children," Emmons testified. "The evidence of his guilt was so strong against him that he was convicted even with three klansmen on the jury. Despite this, he was kept on the Klan payroll. I demanded that he be discharged at once. I said that if the Klan stood for the purity of womanhood and the chastity of the home, he should be taken off the Klan payroll, but they kept him on for three months."

"Later on, McNay told me himself that he was fined \$500 and given a suspended prison sentence and Dr. Evans gave him the money to pay the fine."

"The Adding Machine" Is Almost Here

(Continued from page 1)

cago radical circles. William F. Dunne's name as toastmaster has appealed to all except the poor devils that will be called upon to speak.

When the last half mile of spaghetti disappears down the gullet of the last hungry Italian, and the Greek baklava has gone the way of the Hungarian goulash, and when the Scandinavians begin to unhitch their snuff boxes and the Germans have shed their last tear over the vanished sauerkraut, the tables will be cleared of plates and the order to proceed to the dance floor will be given.

The Grand Climax.

Then indeed will come the climax to a day of fun, Scientific, First, the head is catered to by the Studio Players. Next, the stomach is taken care of under the direction of Bill Dunne, and last but not least the feet. If this is not enough to bring thousands of 50 cent pieces to Douglas Park Auditorium next Sunday, people are not what they used to be.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

tory. This means the unification of China under a national government for the first time in generations. This development bodes ill for the imperialist powers, particularly for England. English trade has dwindled to almost zero in south and west China during the past year. The British lion growled as of yore, but the Chinese, instead of yawning, as good Chinese are supposed to, turned their rifles on the lion and made him whine. Just now he has his tail between his legs.

Of course the Soviet Union as a government cannot take any part in the present civil war in China. But it is admitted by all that Russia has steadfastly stood for the principle of "China for the Chinese." Surely no American, whether he be a Jeffersonian or Lincolnian, can object to that principle. The people of China should own their country, and it seems that they are on the warpath. How Chinese pacifism used to be blessed by our pacifist imperialists! But it seems that the sword is sometimes mightier than the pigtail.

AFTER so much serious matter we may get a little frivolous. A London dispatch informs us that Liberian cannibals refuse to eat women. Their flesh is too bitter. This is startling. In our ignorance of femininity we thought it was the other way around. But you cannot ignore the opinion of persons who make such a thorough investigation as the Liberian cannibals are supposed to have made. Not that they sampled male and female flesh in the interests of science. In all probability they were hungry. But no doubt they discovered that the girls smoke too many cigarettes.

THE FEDERATED PRESS informs us that communications are pouring into the office from religious organizations with the object of creating the impression that the action of the christian churches of Detroit in refusing to grant pulp space to William Green and other leaders of the A. F. of L. during the convention was not representative of the attitude of the churches towards organized labor. What the protests are most concerned with, it seems, is that the action of the Detroit churches will help to confirm the belief already prevalent among the workers that the churches are tools of capitalism. If this idea sinks in we cannot express our thanks to the churches of Detroit in sufficiently vigorous terms.

Report Recapture of Town by Sun's Army

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The troops subordinate to General Sun Chuan-fang have recaptured Kashing from the Chekiang forces, according to a dispatch from Shanghai.

Youth Goes to Trial in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 21.—The jury which will decide the fate of Emil Balanescu, medical student, charged with manslaughter, in connection with the death of his sweetheart, Dorothy Kirk, began its deliberations here at 11 o'clock today.

EMMA GOLDMAN, ENEMY OF SOVIET UNION, IS REPORTED IN MONTREAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Word reaching here from Montreal relates that Emma Goldman has arrived in the Canadian city with an English passport bearing the name of Mrs. James Colton. The former leader of anarchist thought in the United States and now one of the bitterest enemies and maligners of the Soviet Union, was deported in 1919 to the Buford.

After a stay of several years there, where she enjoyed the same privileges accorded all revolutionists and given opportunities to work for the revolution, Emma Goldman left the country and wrote vicious stories for the capitalist press against the workers' and peasants' regime. For the last three years she has been in England where her living was made writing and lecturing to the English bourgeoisie against the Russian revolution. Her recently acquired husband, James Colton, is held to be a Scotch miner.

HALMILTON FYFE OF LONDON IS STILL SCABBING

Here in Chicago, He Attacks Strikers

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, former editor of the London Daily Herald, and previous to his employment with the Herald, an employee of Lord Northcliffe, is in Chicago on his way around the world. Mr. Fyfe is a man of means, else he could not afford the luxury of such a trip.

In an interview to a local newspaper Mr. Fyfe had some things to say about the recent general strike that will bear analysis.

He predicted that there will never be another general strike in Great Britain and that this is the view of the present members of the general council of the Trade Union Congress.

Hicks Says "Yes."

Against this view of Mr. Fyfe's we place the opinion of Mr. George Hicks, now president of the Trade Union Congress, who declared while attending the Detroit convention of the A. F. of L. that there would be bigger and better general strikes in the future. Unless Mr. Fyfe was misquoted by the reporter, he strongly suggested that Mr. Hicks was guilty of misrepresentation, quite a serious charge for such an aristocratic gentleman to make.

Mr. Fyfe, as befits a gentleman of leisure who partook of the Northcliffe fleshpots does not believe in strikes. A strike is a confession of failure, he says. The very fact that there should be such a thing proves that the right men are not in office! This may work out alright for Mr. Fyfe who does not have to worry about his food supply. But what about the exploited workers? They cannot afford to take a trip around the world after being fired from a job.

Strikebreaking Sheet.

Mr. Fyfe wrote a book on the general strike, and in doing so threw much light on Mr. Fyfe's character. One would think that this was not a labor editor writing but some official back-scratcher for King George.

He tells of a worker coming to his house in the early hours of the morning, on the day following the declaration of the general strike, with the information that the government was getting out a strike-breaking paper. The worker suggested that the Trade Union Congress publish a bulletin. Fyfe being editor of labor's daily, the poor worker thought he would be a good man to make the suggestion to.

But Mr. Fyfe was so indignant at having to go to the door in his shirt tails that he branded the worker as an ass and slammed the door on him. "My word," shouted the indignant ex-employee of Northcliffe, "how dare you approach me at such a beastly hour?" or words to that effect. Had Mr. Fyfe his monocle in position he might have annihilated his inconsiderate visitor with a glare.

A Cowardly Sheet.

Fyfe was editor of the British Worker during the strike and a mere snivelling, soulless cowardly sheet was never gotten out to voice the needs of workers in a strike. It devoted all its space to apologizing to the British government for the strike. When the general council betrayed the miners by calling off the general strike Fyfe was one of the hapless mortals in London. He took a leading part in reviling the miners' leaders because they did not accept the coal owners' terms and he is still at the same game. He does not blame the capitalists or their government for the continuation of the strike. He blames the miners' leaders for not accepting the owners' terms.

Mr. Fyfe tells us, while he is in Chicago, why he accepted an advertisement from the scab coal operators while the miners were on strike? Why, even in the United States the labor editor who would do such a thing would be run out of town on a rail.

Miners Denounced Fyfe.

It may also be of interest to our readers to know that a delegation of miners' representatives who were meeting at Kingsway Hall, after reading a scurrilous attack on A. J. Cook, their secretary, written by Fyfe, threw all reserve to the winds and marched down to Fyfe's office and called him a gentleman in reverse English.

Fyfe quit his job a few days afterwards.

Perhaps Mr. Fyfe did not lose financially by his despicable conduct towards the striking miners whose wives and children are starving, those miners who have been helping to pay Fyfe's generous salary while he was employed in the Daily Herald.

Kerosene Fire Is Fatal.

KINCAID, Ill., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Mike Conrad, 40, mother of ten children is believed dying at a Taylorville hospital where she was taken after being terribly burned in an explosion today when she threw kerosene on the fire in the stove at her home here. Her husband is a miner.

The size of The DAILY WORKER depends on you. Send a sub.

WM. F. DUNNE

Editor of The Daily Worker
will be
TOASTMASTER
at the
unusually staged

DAILY WORKER BANQUET

EVERYONE of prominence in the radical labor movement in Chicago and vicinity will be present. There will be speeches, good fun and a special dinner of splendid food.

Banquet at 7 p. m.

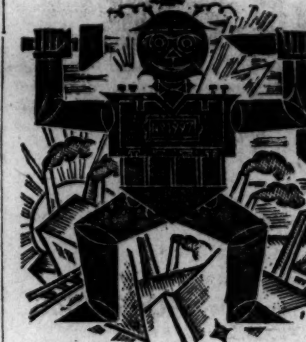
SUNDAY

OCTOBER 24th, 1926

AT

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM

3202 S. Ogden Ave.
(At Kedzie)



"The Adding Machine"

An unusual play of the
Adventures of a White-Collar Slave
on Earth—in Heaven—in Hell!
will be presented at

4 P. M.

by the

STUDIO PLAYERS

Bring your wife and children—
take your neighbors, to see the
play—(Admission 50 Cents)

STAY FOR THE BANQUET

(at 7 p. m.)

and enjoy the

DANCING

beginning at 9 p. m.

Spend the afternoon and
evening

EAT, DANCE AND ENJOY
YOURSELF

ON

SUNDAY

at the

DOUGLAS PARK
AUDITORIUM

The New Magazine

Supplement of **THE DAILY WORKER**

ALEX. BITTELMAN,
Editor.

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23 1926

In the Public Eye

Chang Tso Lin, the reactionary war lord of Manchuria and the agent of the Japanese and occasionally of British imperialism, is being beaten decisively by the revolutionary armies. Of all the reactionary generals, Chang Tso Lin is the most oppressive and bloodthirsty. Happily he is about to reach the end of his rope.

He is ceasing to be a coolie. He no longer agrees to carry on his bent shoulders the oppressive weight of foreign and native exploitation. He has become a fighter, a revolutionist and he is going to achieve victory.

The Chinese coolie is becoming a thing of the past. A past which was dark and looked hopeless for the millions upon millions of Chinese peasants and workers. But now the heart of the erstwhile coolie is throbbing with optimism and confidence. Fired by the world-liberating effects of the Russian revolution, have challenged imperialist robbery and are pushing towards freedom with invincible power and vigor.

Chang Kai Shih is the chief commander of the Cantonese armies. He is the trusted military head of Kuomintang, the party of the late Sun Yat Sen, which is governing Canton and is leading the glorious liberation movement of the Chinese people.

The chief objective of the Kuomintang party is the liberation of China from the yoke of foreign oppression, the unification of China under an independent Workers' and Peasants' government, and the establishment of real peace. Chiang Kai Shih is leading the Canton armies in the struggle of the Chinese masses for independence.



CONTENTS

KARL MARX—Personal recollections by Paul La Fargue	Page 2
GARMENTS, UNIONS AND STRIKERS—By Joseph Zack	Page 3
THE ROLLING FARMERS—By Joel Shoemaker	Page 4
WHO IS WM. B. WILSON—By Harrison George	Pages 4-5
THE CHINESE WOMAN—By Halina Sterlebrakova	Page 6
CAPITALIST PROPAGANDA IN THE AIR—By M. Chilofofsky	Page 7
REVOLUTION AND POETRY IN CHINA—By A. H.	Page 7
CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONIST—By Jay Lovestone	Page 8
A WEEK IN CARTOONS—By M. P. Bales	Page 8



The Passing of Eugene V. Debs

THE death of Eugene V. Debs marks the passing into history of a beautiful piece of romance in the proletarian class struggle of America.

Debs belonged to a past age. He was the child and symbol of a period in the labor movement that crashed and went under with the discharge of the first cannon in the late imperialist war. To the last minute of his militant life he continued to think in terms of prewar capitalism and prewar class struggle. And he was never able, despite his great proletarian soul, to grasp the full significance of the revolutionary changes that followed the war and the new methods of struggle that these changes imposed upon the working class.

He was a great workingman. He hated capitalism with every fiber of his great human heart. He loved the toiling masses and was proud to be one of them. He gloried in their struggles and had faith in their victory. He spoke their mind and voiced their aspirations as few ever did. In this lay his strength, and for this he was loved and respected by countless numbers of exploited and oppressed.

But he also shared many of the illusions of the masses and even some of their prejudices. His heart was good, but his mind failed to adjust itself to the new perspectives in the class struggle that were opened up by the late war and by the Russian revolution. And in this lay the chief source of his weakness since 1914—a weakness which brought about the parting of ways between him and the left wing in the American labor movement: the Left Wing crystallizing eventually in the Workers (Communist) Party struggling under the banner of the Communist International and Debs remaining in the non-working class, opportunistic socialist party.

And yet—at the thought that Debs is no longer among us many a heart will contract with pain and sorrow. We will miss him. We will want to hear his flaming word and be moved to struggle by his inspiring image. But he is gone and with him has gone out of our midst the embodiment of the very best that the American labor movement possessed in the prewar period of its existence.

Though a member and in a sense a leader of the socialist party, and hence an opponent of the Communist Party, Debs had disregarded the anti-proletarian policies of his party on several occasions and together with the Communists had done the right thing by the working class. Despite the socialist party he rendered great service to the Friends of Soviet Russia during the Russian famine. He was a warm champion of the International Labor Defense, the movement for the protection of the foreign born and similar movements notwithstanding the official opposition of the socialist party. And by doing so Debs once more displayed the noblest and most valuable traits of his proletarian character.

(Concluded in the next column)

Day by Day

Chinese Emperor in Exile Sticks to Custom
Unlike his illustrious brother, the Kaiser William of Germany, the former Chinese emperor, who is now in exile, lets the world take its own course with himself contemplating in peace the past glories of the Manchu dynasty. Yet rumor will have it that the Japanese imperialists are keeping close to the former emperor (who, by the way, has his residence in a Japanese concession) and are cherishing some wild ambitions about bringing Hsuan Tung back to the throne for the greater glory of the Japanese banks and manufacturers.

Which is all well, except that there is a successful revolutionary movement in China. And this makes all the difference in the world.

Morgan Urges Economic Freedom
The recent manifesto of a group of international bankers urging the world to abolish economic barriers and high tariff walls has created little sensation in the stale waters of our internal politics. It even moved Coolidge to speak up.

J. P. Morgan and several more American imperialist robbers are among the signers of the manifesto, which gives the document tremendous significance. It is in effect the first shot fired by the American finance capitalists in their struggle to retain world financial supremacy. To American labor this means the reduction of its standard of living to the lowest European level.

Indiana Kluckers and a Girl in Knickers
While Senator Reed is "investigating" the misdoings of the Klan in Indiana, we wish he would inquire into a matter which is now shaking Indiana even more violently than the exposure of the Klan. We mean the case of Virginia Allen, 9 years old, a Port Fulton school girl, who is not allowed to attend classes because she wore knickers.

The line of inquiry we would suggest to the senator is this: Why are the rulers of Indiana more shocked by a little girl in knickers than by the political corruption and oppression prevailing in their state that stinks to heaven?

Emma Is Back
Some weeks ago, N. Sparks discussed with our readers the significance of the return of Ethyl. Ethyl, as our readers will recall, is the famous motor gasoline produced by the Standard Oil. In the opinion of experts Ethyl is a vicious, dangerous chemical which will drive insane people exposed to its influence.

Emma is not a chemical. She is a former anarchist and now a renegade to the working class. She is back in America the same as Ethyl is back. And she may not be as dangerous as Ethyl. Emma Goldman is certainly as vicious. Beware!

THE PASSING OF DEBS

With the passing of Debs many an honest worker belonging to or supporting the socialist party only because of Eugene V. Debs will be confronted with a crisis. What shall he do? Where shall he go? Debs himself could not answer that question satisfactorily. But the younger generation of workers who admired and followed Debs should be able to find the answer. They will go to the movement whose heart pulsates with the same idealism that moved Debs to great doings in the best years of his life.

The Communists will cherish the memory of Debs. They will keep green and alive in the souls of the growing generation of proletarian fighters the beautiful image of a great and loyal workingman. And from the height of Eugene's achievements in the proletarian class struggle, the militant workers of America will reach out after wider perspectives, thus striving to realize the ideals of Debs under the banner of Leninism and under the guidance of the Communist International.

ALEX. BITTELMAN.

KARL MARX

Personal Recollections

By PAUL LAFARGUE.

III

For years I accompanied him on his walks to Hampstead Heath. On these walks thru the meadows I received my economic education from him. Without himself noticing it, he gradually developed before me the contents of the whole first volume of "Capital" to the extent to which he was then writing it. After returning home I always wrote down what I had heard as well as I could. At first it was very hard for me to follow Marx' profound and involved train of thought. Unfortunately, I lost these precious notes; after the Commune, the police plundered and savaged my papers in Paris and Bordeaux. I regret especially the loss of the notes I took on that evening when, with that fullness of proof and reflection which were only his, Marx had unfolded to me his ingenious theory of the development of human society. It was as if a veil were torn from before my eyes; for the first time I clearly felt the logic of world history and could trace back to its material causes the development of society and of ideas which, in appearance, were such contradictory phenomena. I was as if dazzled by it, and for years this impression remained with me. It had the same effect upon the Madrid socialists when, with my slender means, I developed this theory for them, the grandest of the Marxian theories and undoubtedly one of the grandest that the human mind has ever conceived.

Marx' brain was armed with an incredible mass of historic and scientific facts and philosophic theories.

bled a warship lying in the harbor under full steam; he was always ready to strike out in every direction of thought. Certainly "Capital" reveals to us a spirit of astonishing force and immense knowledge; but for me, as for all who knew Marx closely, neither "Capital" nor any of his writings show the whole magnitude of his genius and of his knowledge. He stood far above his works.

I have worked with Marx; I was only the writer to whom he dictated; but then I had the opportunity to observe his manner of thinking and writing. His work was alternately easy and hard for him; easy since the facts and reflections relating to the occasional theme crowded in profusion before his mind's eye at the first stroke; but his profusion made the complete presentation of his ideas difficult and lengthy.

Vico said, "the thing is only a body for god who knows everything; for man, who recognizes only externalities, it is merely a surface." Marx grasped things after the manner of Vico's god. He did not merely see the surface, he penetrated to the thing within, he investigated all elements in their actions and interactions; he isolated every one of these parts and traced the history of its development. Then he proceeded from the thing to its environment and observed the effect of the latter upon the former and vice versa; he went back to the origin of the object, to the transformations, evolutions, and revolutions which it had gone thru and finally worked his way thru to its remotest effects. He did not view a thing in itself, isolated from its environment, but a whole complicated



A barricade fight in the Revolution of 1848, in Germany.

and he was thoroly able to make use of all this knowledge and all these observations which he had gained by long intellectual labor. One could ask him about any subject at any time and he would receive the most extensive answers that could be desired and it was always accompanied by philosophical reflections of general significance. His brain resem-

world in the process of constant movement; and Marx wanted to render this world back again in its so manifold and continually fluctuating actions and reactions. The writers of the school of Flaubert and Goncourt complain of how difficult it is to render back exactly what one sees, and yet that which they want to render back again is only the surface of



A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES



A DOZEN IN BRIEF.
THE PASSAIC STRIKE—Act on the suggestion above.
VARIETY—By all means see it.
ACROSS THE PACIFIC—By all means avoid it!
THE STRONG MAN—Good comedy by Harry Langdon (Sons of).
THE ROAD TO MANDALAY—More horseradish.
MARE NOSTRUM—War horseradish.
ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Gilda Gray goulash.
THE AMATEUR GENTLEMAN—Not so bad.
TIN GODS—Rene Adoree saves it.
LA BOHEME—Worth-while.
UP IN MABEL'S ROOM—Clever Marie Prevost.
Note: Only Chicago theaters showing a program for one week are listed. Pictures of current week changed Monday.

"THE PASSAIC STRIKE."

At last here's a chance to see the "Passaic Strike" for ourselves. For all who have read of this great labor struggle here is a glorious opportunity. The film will be shown at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium on Friday evening, October 29 at two performances at 7 and 9 p. m.

Here we can see 16,000 workers in a great strike. The mills, the parades, the fights, the police are all woven into a story to thrill every worker right down to his shoes. And here is the beauty of this film: workers act in it, they made it and now they themselves present it—to continue the good fight!

Turn out to one of the performances of this splendid treat if you have to go without supper for days. Once be-

which Vico speaks, the impression which they receive; their literary work is play compared to that of Marx; it required an extraordinary power of thought to grasp reality and a no less unusual art to render back what he saw and claimed to have seen. He was never satisfied with his work, constantly changing it and always finding that the presentation remained behind the conception. A psychological study by Balzac, "The Hidden Masterpiece," which Zola miserably plagiarized, made a deep impression upon him because it described, in part, emotions which he himself had felt: a gifted painter is so tortured by the urge to render things exactly as they are reflected in his brain that he constantly polishes and retouches his picture until finally he had created nothing but a formless mass of paint which, in his biased eyes, is, nevertheless, the most perfect rendering of reality.

Marx united in himself the two characteristics of a gifted thinker. He was incomparable in dissecting a subject into its component parts and was a master in restoring the dissected subject in all its details and diverse forms of development and in discovering their inner relationships. His proof did not allow of abstractions, contrary to the charges of economists incapable of thinking; he did not apply the method of geometricians who, after having taken their definitions from the world surrounding them, entirely disregard reality in drawing their conclusions. One does not find a single definition in "Capital," not a single formula, but a series of analyses of the finest precision, which reveal the most fleeting nuances and the most imperceptible degrees of difference. He begins with a statement of the obvious fact that the wealth of those societies in which the capitalist method of production predominates appears as a monstrous collection of commodities: the commodity, something concrete, no mathematical abstraction, is therefore the element, the unit of capitalist wealth. Marx then holds fast to the commodity, turns and twists it in every direction and inside out, enticing from it one secret after another of which the official economists had not even the least suspicion, but which are nevertheless more numerous and more profound than the mysteries of the catholic church. After he has investigated the commodity from every an-



Ricardo Cortez, in, the Eagle of the Sea, now being shown at the Oriental.

fore we asked our movie readers to take every child of their own and their neighbors. Make them fighters of tomorrow by showing to them the great labor deeds of today. Go with the whole family. Help mother with the dishes so she can see it also.

Remember the date and place: Friday, October 29, at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium at 7 and 9 p. m.

gle, he examines it in relation to its own kind, in exchange; then he goes over to its production and to the historical prerequisites of its production. He examines the forms in which the commodity appears and shows how it passes from one form to another, how one necessarily gives rise to the other. The logical development of phenomena is portrayed with such consummate art that one could believe Marx had invented it, and yet it has its origin in reality and is a rendition of the actual dialectics of the commodity.

Marx always worked with the extreme conscientiousness. He gave neither fact nor number which could not be supported by the best authorities. He was not satisfied with communicating second-hand material; he always went to the source itself, no matter how laborious that might be; for the sake of a minor fact, he was capable of hurrying to the British Museum in order to assure himself from the books there. Nor were his critics ever in a position to catch him in any carelessness or to show him that he was supporting his proof by facts which could not bear a strong test. His habit of going to the sources had brought him to the point of reading the least known writers who were cited by him alone. "Capital" contains such a mass of quotations from unknown writers that one might think it was done for the purpose of displaying his extensive reading. Marx thought otherwise about it: "I exercise historic justice; I give every one his due," he said. He considered it his duty to name the writer, no matter how insignificant and unknown the latter might be, who had first expressed an idea or by whom it had been given its most exact expression.

His literary conscience was equally as severe as his scientific one. He would never make use of a fact of which he was not quite certain; he never allowed himself to talk about a subject before he had thoroly studied it. He published nothing that he had not repeatedly reworked and for which he had not found a corresponding form. He could not bear the thought of appearing before the public with an incomplete work; it would have been torture for him to show his manuscripts before he had put the last touch to them. This feeling was so strong in him that one day he told me he would rather burn his manuscripts than leave them behind unfinished.

Garments, Unions and Strikes

(Decorations by Jerger)

By JOSEPH ZACK.

It would take an Anatole France or Emile Zola to portray the exceedingly interesting, rapid developments in the needle trades industry—the rapid turns in policy, the most insidious political and economic maneuvers of the various factors; parties and groups involved; a cauldron of nationalities, group interests, big capital, small bourgeoisie, Tammany Hall, graft and corruption; socialist party and socialistic union bureaucracy, anarchist syndicalist groups and the big new force which at present influences the politics of all groups—the organized left wing, led by the Communists—laboratory of politics, played in the midst of the politically most advanced section of the



American labor movement with the shrewdest political machines of the middle and petty bourgeoisie (Tammany Hall) and the best in the working class, the Workers' Party, with the socialist or rather the Jewish Daily Forward sandwiched in between. If any one politician looks for a kick in life the needle trades is the place for it, as Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L., can testify from his recent experiences.

Characteristics of the Needle Industry.

It is an industry composed mainly of small shops, except in the men's garments and millinery, where big plants made their appearance. The workers are predominantly skilled mechanics, Jewish and Italian, they are sentimental, temperamental, excitable, philosophical, fidgety and what not. There are other nationalities, Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Germans, all the national cities of Europe. With the simplification of the processes of production, semi-skilled native elements have been entering the industry in numbers in recent years.

The wages vary from \$600 a year to \$1,100 on the average up to \$1,800. All in all there are about 600,000 workers in the needle industry, of whom about 400,000 are in the east, the rest spread all over the rest of the U. S. A.

Needle Trades Bureaucracy Does a Little Expelling.

OLD Sam Gompers originally started with some Irishmen and Germans to organize the vast army of needle workers. These people thought a union job would be as good as being a grocer or shining shoes politically to Murphy, of Tammany Hall, and that's where, historically speaking, the trouble started. The socialist party in its heyday, with its big Jewish daily, the Forward, got after Gompers and his crowd and got control of the unions. Old Sammy was sore at the socialist party for years on account of this. Only in his last days did he try to forgive and forget in order not to play into the hands of the left wing. Sidney Hillman, at present president of the A. C. W., and J. Schlosberg, now secretary-treasurer, had the courage in those days to tell Sam's bosom friend, T. Rickert, president of the United Garment Workers, to go plumb to hell when the latter railroaded the convention in Tennessee and made a sell-out in the settlement of a New York clothing workers' strike. Hillman and Schlosberg formed a union outside the A. F. of L., and this so-called dual union grew in power and strength and crowded the

A. F. of L. union out of the picture. Here you meet the first case of expulsion.

Then when the socialist bureaucracy got into control they became very practical, so much so that some members thought there was no difference between old Sam's friends and them. Thereupon the anarchists, who were then in their prime, picked up the discontent and captured some offices, and there we had a little more expelling. But the real "trouble" started when the Trade Union Educational League got into the picture. First the bureaucracy tried to ignore it, then some of them tried to play politics with it, then they got the hysterics and started to expel. But this time the opposing side, organized and led by the T. U. E. L., learned something about tactics from past experiences. After a few months most of the expellers were kicked out of office by those they sought to expel in the most spectacular fight of its kind the American labor movement has yet seen.

But it was not the expulsions that really broke the neck of the old bureaucracy; the expulsions were merely the match applied to a powder magazine. The real cause was that for years the earnings of the needle workers were going down, due to the shortening of seasons. The employers got away with their tricks of moving their factories out of the organized centers into small unorganized towns. The big employers gave up their factories and transformed themselves into merchants (jobbers) that had their garments made per bundle orders from small sweatshops (contractors), thru whom they escaped responsibility for union conditions, and sold the garments thus produced in retail stores.

The old bureaucracy, partly because it was corrupt and partly because of stupidity and laziness, did not do anything to remedy this situation. As this had situation came to a head the bureaucracy grew more despot and indifferent to the interests of the members. The left wing had a sensible and constructive program, and knew how to utilize the bureaucracy's backwardness and mistakes, and finally won.

The above only applies to the ladies' garment and fur workers. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials, once considered amongst the most progressive, but who also grew stale in their offices since their successful rebellion against old Sam Gompers, at first refused to join in the expulsion policy. They claimed to have a cleverer way of beating the left wing. The success of the left wing in the other trades and its powerful reflex upon the members of the Amalgamated got the officials scared out of their wits and they also got the hysterics, and like an ugly prostitute dropping its camouflage and embellishments, they threw off their masks of progressivism overnight, and here we had some more expelling, of which good use has been made by the lefts in the preliminary skirmishes that took place as a result of it.

First Round of Battle with the Employers.

Considerable of the old bureaucracy were crowded out of the picture. The left wing was determined to make good against the employers and get improved conditions for the workers. Agreements were expiring all around and we had not even the time to get thru any of the reforms that would change the old, creaking union plow into a modern tractor. After some preliminaries, the employers hit us

at our strongest point, the furriers. The old bureaucracy played on open strike-breaking tactics, in which they were supported by Wm. Green, president of the A. F. of L.; H. C. Frayne, New York state representative of the A. F. of L., and the entire official socialist party crowd, the deceased Meyer London included. The left wing, leading the union, utilized the situation to cement the strikers into a militant army and got all sorts of support from unexpected sources as a result of it. It was a hard-fought struggle, with plenty of big, shrewd maneuvers, to which Wm. Green can testify to his sorrow. A struggle in which they were all laid over the table and got their fill at the hands of the young union leaders of the left



Someone is always taking the joy out of life.

wing. The result of the fight was that the furriers achieved the first notable victory of organized labor in recent years by getting the 40-hour five-day week and substantial wage increases, which makes them the best-paid workers in the needle trades. The victory could have been more complete and quicker if not for the strike-breaking interference of the right wing bureaucracy. Wm. Green got so sore as a result of what he got that he is now trying to kick up some more trouble for himself by uniting with the discredited old furriers' bureaucracy trying to stage a probe of the conduct of the furriers' strike, probably as a preliminary to new wholesale persecutions of the left wing.

The Cloakmakers' Strike.

THE defeat the right wing got in the Furriers' Union as a result of its strike-breaking tactics was so shattering that it almost created an open rupture amongst themselves. Hence in the cloakmakers' strike they camouflaged their tactics carefully. In public they talk militantly, their press writes militantly, but their sabotage is quite apparent from their covered maneuvers with the governor of New York and from the encouragement they give to scabbing and to shifting production outside of New York, as illustrated in Philadelphia, two hours from New York, where the agreement expired during the strike and not even the demands for 40 hours, etc., was put up, the agreement having been renewed with a slight wage increase, practically on the old conditions, thus encouraging the New York employers to shift some of their production outside.

The leopard may travel a different road, but he has not changed his nature. We know what our enemies are. The employers are thoroughly scared of us and will support the old bureaucracy more than ever. The outstanding fact is that it took the left wing to lead the workers on to an offensive against the employers for the 40-hour week, higher wages, job control, etc., while the rest of the unions under reactionary leadership are meekly surrendering or accepting crumbs from the table of the industrial overlords and kings of American capitalism. Let us hope that this offensive will spread to all the exploited, organized and unorganized, for the 40-hour five-day week, higher wages, job control and a strengthening of the working class everywhere.



"LEFT" is Right.

Who Is William B. Wilson?

The Rolling Farmer

By JOEL SHOMAKER.

SIXTEEN million persons toured the United States, in private cars, during the summer of 1926. They used more than three million automobiles. They were classed as tourists, homeseekers or investors. The machines just went rolling along carrying passengers from somewhere to the land of nowhere. Some returned to their homes. Others found temporary employment. Many are roaming in strange lands.

Where the money came from to finance the summer vacation for approximately one-seventh of the people of this nation is an open question. Some families used the savings of years to pay expenses. Others borrowed funds from interest collecting money-changers. Many just fitted up for the occasion, with the least cash possible, and lived off the country. They saw the farms of the west and were disappointed.

Another caravan of mixed vehicles lined the highways of the northwest. It was the procession of homeless farmers on the way to reported cities of refuge. The farms ceased to pay interest on investments, taxation for cost of government and the demands of local merchants and transportation agencies. The families were loaded into ancient wagons, dilapidated trucks or carts and taken on a pilgrimage for life necessities.

The highway travelers found that the stories about the western farmers rolling in wealth were mythical. They had their eyes opened to the false propaganda carried on by capitalist politicians. They saw the marks of poverty. They counted the abandoned farms. They read the faces of dying women and observed the tottering steps of starving children. They asked questions and learned why those conditions prevailed.

Farmers and their families were running away from their homes. They gathered together a few personal belongings and set out for the cities where they expected to find work. They had to get employment in order to keep away the reaper of death. If the fathers and mothers could not make enough money to meet the daily obligations the children would have to be called and put in the harness of slavery.

Nature has not deserted the farmers. The soil remains fertile. The sun continues to shine. The rains come with the seasons. This old earth is not a failure. The grass grows green. The fruits mature and are plentiful. The fields yield good crops of corn, wheat and potatoes. The orchards show fine fruits. The gardens produce splendid crops of vegetables. The lawns and walks are still ornamented with flowers. What is the matter?

Man is the power that drives farmers from their homes. He is not one of the farmers. He is one of the many engaged in the work of farming the farmers. He lives and thrives on the profits made by handling the products of the farm. He may be a local merchant, general buyer, money lender, transportation agent or professional man. He may be a town builder or city booster. He prospers because the farmers produce things on which he collects the profits.

The western farmers are face to face with real conditions. They are not dealing in theories. They have long ago cast aside the old proverbs about farming. They know that the long worn tales about the law of supply and demand are mere fables. They are not repeating the warning story about the rolling stone that catches no moss, to their children. They know that the farms do not pay for the reason that the bosses take too much toll.

Farmers are rolling away from the clutches of enemies. They cannot stand against the increasing tide of sight drafts on their incomes. They are tired of working twelve to fifteen hours a day, seven days in the week, for those who toil not neither do they spin but depend on the farmers for the necessities and luxuries of life. The present movement of farmers from the land to the cities is merely a beginning.

What of the future of agriculture in the United States? It is full of shadows. There are dark spots on the sun of prosperity and visible wrinkles on the face of the moon of

YOU are on a rather busy street. At least the "public," that vague entity whose name is often taken in vain by politicians, is passing by, curious perhaps at your writhings, but wholly uninterested as to whether you live or die.

You are writhing for the good reason that a burly footpad has gotten you down. He has his foot on your neck and his business partner is leisurely going thru your pockets. Strangely enough, you resent this sort of thing and in your writhing struggles conceive the bright idea of upsetting the fellow who has his foot on your neck and kicking his partner in the face.

BUT just as you are on the point of carrying this idea into action, a kindly-faced old gentleman, who has for some time been gazing on the affair with an interest seemingly purely objective, rushes over and holds up a warning hand.

"My good man," he says, using the term delightfully fitted to benignant superiors, "let us have peace! Above all, you must do no violence. I feel a deep sympathy for you. I share your suffering—at least I did once. But highway robbery has gone on thruout the ages. God has undoubtedly desired it to continue. So why struggle? Struggles between the robber and the robbed are a waste of social energy. Besides, you should consider the robber's point of view. It would be much better for all concerned to sit down calmly together at a table and come to an agreement as to whether they should take everything or leave you a little. Then you could hurry back to work and get some more."

THE agile-fingered gent who has gone thru your pockets meanwhile, also exhibits a philosophy. Turning to his accomplice he says ecstatically:

"My esteemed colleague, let me introduce you to a JUST MAN!"

WILLIAM B. WILSON is a JUST MAN.

This is certified by no less an authority than Roger W. Babson.

Mr. Babson, it must be remembered, is the gentleman who conducts a statistical bureau for the service of the capitalists of this country, tells them in advance whether business will be good or bad and gives them reliable advice as to whether labor will stand for greater exploitation or not, and in general serves as brains for tired business men who have none, or who are too busy inspecting the Follies.

MR. BABSON wrote a book, a whole book, a few years ago, to tell the capitalists of this country that William B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. It is entitled—"W. B. Wilson and the Department of Labor," and it has an introduction by John Hays Hammond, whom all wise coal diggers will remember advocated an open shop fight against the union in the anthracite strike last year.

John Hays Hammond also certifies that W. B. Wilson is a JUST MAN. This open shopper coyly remarks that it was his "privilege to be able to contribute some influence in securing the creation of the Department of Labor, and with others interested in the movement I believed that William B. Wilson was pre-eminently qualified to become the first secretary."

"WILLIAM B. WILSON," says Hammond, "had been an American wage earner from boyhood; he possessed that knowledge of and sympathy with wage earners which is an indispensable qualification for the head of a department of the government whose function is to safeguard the interests of the wage earners of the country."

"He had other qualifications—a judicial character of mind, a varied experience and a lifelong and intelligent interest in public affairs, and above all an unimpeachable reputation for sterling integrity. I believe that Secretary Wilson has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by those who advocated his appointment."

WHEN leading open shoppers and experts in the service of capitalist exploitation begin to go into raptures over a politician's qualifications to safeguard the interests of wage earners, and take the trouble to create a government department for that alleged purpose and place him in it, it may well be said that the wage earners concerned had best look with careful scrutiny at the whole blooming lot.

But we are immediately concerned with William B. Wilson for the reason that he is asking the wage earners of Pennsylvania to elect him to the senate of the United States on the democratic ticket this year.

WILSON is profiting by the fact that the republicans have violated the eleventh commandment: they have been caught. The investigation of the republican primary elections in Pennsylvania has covered both Vare and Pepper with the same slime. In Pennsylvania and thruout the nation the democrats, having pleaded the statute of limitations against their indictment for wallowing in graft during the war, are

progress. The farmers cannot exist on the proceeds of the land. The masses depending on the farmers for support must find other fields to explore and other people to exploit. In the meantime, the foundation of the nation—successful agriculture—is fast slipping into the dismal sea of oblivion.

pointing at Pennsylvania republicans and crying out: "Look at the crooks!"

In such a situation a democrat who has never been caught in anything worse than murder is a good bet for to win the election. But when they put up a man whose reputation for "sterling integrity" is "unimpeachable," he is as good as elected.

THE cry for "clean government" following the slash fund exposures is taken up on every hand. The liberals, "profoundly shocked" for the 9,999th time at learning that capitalist democracy is dirty and far from democratic optimistically recover in time to join the crusade for clean capitalism, representing for the time their desire, born from petty-bourgeois defeatism, that capitalism get along without politics.

"Old-fashioned honesty" is brought forth, virtue and righteousness are extolled. In shining armor "Uprightness" goes forth against "Corruption" and over the great state of Pennsylvania even the star of Bethlehem shines down upon William B. Wilson, a "good man"—a JUST MAN.

TO paraphrase an old saying: Some men are born "just," some acquire it, and some have "justness" thrust upon them. William B. Wilson had to acquire it, apparently against all logic, against his interests as a wage worker during the early part of his life. He wasn't born that way.

Babson tells of how in 1868, when William was six years old, the mother and children were evicted from their home at Haughhead, Scotland, one bitter winter morning. The father, a coal miner was on strike and the company had evicted the mother and children from the two-room hovel onto the snow covered street.

LITTLE William had

not yet learned the philosophy of class collaboration which, like a fairy wand, was to make him a part of the capitalist government and the capitalist class fifty years later. He acted like a miner's son ought to act. He was filled with hatred for the law of capitalism in the form of the bailiff who came to put his mother out of their poor shelter. He, the only six years old, grasped the elemental fact of struggle in his mind, and in his hand clutched a big knife which he intended for the bailiff.

Here was a picture of one little moment in the age-long tragedy of the women of the workers. O, the pity of the mothers and wives of the miners thru the age of steam! Lives of sodden toil and drudgery and inarticulate suffering.

ANY working class boy who has witnessed and felt the pain in his mother's soul when her man and her brood is struck down by the brutality of capitalist exploitation, and whose class hatred is not seared into his soul forever by the picture, either lacks something elemental or has a genius for recovery that is not to be proud of.

William B. Wilson boasts that he got over it. "It seems funny to me as I look back on it today," he told Roger Babson from his chair as secretary of the Department of Labor in the United States government. "My understanding of the matter is that the action by the coal company in this affair was entirely within its rights under the law."

"THERE was not the human liberty," Wilson says, "there were not the human opportunities existing there that we found here when we came." This is reference to the family's migration to America where, none the less, they landed in the coal camp at Arnot, Pennsylvania, to find that—

"Everything was owned by the company, from the railroad station to the last house. Everything must be bought from the company, from the baby's nursing bottle to the aged man's coffin."

WILLIAM B. WILSON recovered from the adversities of life as a breaker boy, as a miner, of the persecution, including the blacklist and injunctions he fought against as a union miner and official of the United Mine Workers of America. "He was most unjustly boycotted by the mine owners," says Babson. "Yet he was not in the least bitter toward the em-

WILLIAM B. WILSON



Drawing by

A Labor Faker Posing as Labor's Friend

His feeling toward such was generous." Babson of his one-time attitude toward the injunction. Virginia mine owners got to stop support to

junction, he said, "that restrains me from fur-
ood to hungry men, women and children, when
my possession the means to aid them, will be
by me until the necessity has been removed
aporeal power of the court overwhelms me. I
t it as I would an order of the court to stop
g."

is has been recovered from by Mr. Wilson
g with his days of poverty as an immigrant
nd union man. As a congressman and member
xecutive arm of the government he has quite
nions, or at least his action and philosophy
y contrary.

er to prove to the capitalists that William B.
s a valuable servant of their interests, Babson
s book. "My object," he says, "is to give manu-
s, merchants and other employers a correct
the Department of Labor and its work. The
of the Department of Labor can never be un-
except by knowing the man who constructed
dices."

n then goes on to say:

e never known an instance where employers
sa utter off by not taking the secretary's ad-
And he proceeds to prove it.

APS it was the young miner's "education" in
economics of Adam Smith and the bible which
Mr. Wilson's latter life into class collaboration.

When, as a breaker
boy he got some of
these exploited youths
to strike against a wage
cut and went as their
spokesman to the fore-
man, this worthy "set-
tled the strike" by giv-
ing him a beating.

"Ever since that
day," says Wilson, in
trying to rationalize his
regeneration from the
spirit of struggle, "I
have not believed in
the use of force to set-
tle labor disputes. What
we need is justice, fair
play, that will result in
a permanent industrial
peace."

I N congress, to which
he was elected in
1906, he defended the
mine owners from
charges that they ig-
nored the safety of the
miners. "I take it," he
said, "that no gentle-
man will assert that
the coal operators or
other employers delib-
erately create condi-
tions in the mines by
which the lives and
health of their em-
ployees are endangered."

n view of the continuous disasters that carry
hole army of dead and wounded from the mines
rica every year, and in view of the experience
coal miners who know, this is exactly what the
rs are doing. Wilson's "Christian tolerance"
some betrayal.

ecretary of Labor Wilson's affection for class
ce blossomed like the green bay tree. The de-
at was created in the last days of Taft's admin-
a, and the following administration of Woodrow
formally organized it and appointed William B.
as secretary. From then on, government inter-
in industrial disputes on behalf of "concilia-
nd "peace" has been the order of the day.

the department was created to aid wage ear-
nedly, Babson wisely reminds his readers—
ere any implication that the wage earners
behalf this department was created consist
only as are associated together in labor unions."

ecretary Wilson always leaned over backward
vor of the employers who had open shops,"
Babson on page 231 of his book about William
Wilson.

N in those days (when Wilson was still a union
der) Wilson was preferred by the rich interests
fifteenth Congressional District to any other la-
der they knew.

on quotes W. S. Nearing, a prominent employer
ng: "Wilson is a friend of capital as well as of

ecretary of Labor Wilson served capitalism well,
poses socialism as "impractical." He opposes
strikes. In fact he opposes all strikes.

"WHAT is the chief purpose of your life as you see
it?" he was asked.

"Establishing industrial peace," Wilson answered
instantly.

As secretary of labor during the war, Wilson aiding
in mobilizing labor for class collaboration in behalf of
"democracy," alias capitalist imperialism. His heart,
that ached for "peace" between bosses and workers,
ached nary an ache for international peace. He cre-
ated a whole series of bureaus and sections of the
department to see that labor helped capital win the war.

A S secretary of labor, Wilson, in charge of the Immi-
gration Bureau supervised the "deportations delir-
ium" and "Red raids" against the foreign-born. He
aided in establishing legislation that would let in the
docile wage slave and shut out the "agitators."

An "Information and Education Service" was created
in the department during the war, and Babson was ap-
pointed upon it—"to promote sound sentiment and to
provide appropriate machinery and policies in individ-
ual plants."

WHAT are "sound sentiments?"

Babson tells how Wilson judged the propaganda for
wartime collaboration. He says that whenever possi-
ble he, Babson, took publicity copy to Wilson to criti-
cize. What happened is told in the following words:

"The secretary insisted that we should use the word
'we' instead of the word 'you,' never saying 'You should
produce more,' but 'We should produce more.'"

"When I wrote the words, 'You should stick to your
job,' he would correct it and say 'We must stick to our
jobs.'"

THUS it was that We won the war!

Thus were created some 17,000 new millionaires,
about 100,000 new graves, several times that number of
war-maimed workers, and labor was let in on the beau-
ties of "deflation" and "readjustment" in the shape of
open shop drives and wage cutting campaigns that have
nearly wrecked the union organizations. This is the
reward of "industrial peace" or "class peace" during
the war.

The Department of Labor and Wilson as its secretary
hoped to make this sort of thing permanent. Babson
tells of Wilson's ambitions for a "Wage Commission
composed of an equal number of representatives of em-
ployers, employees and the government." How this
would defeat any power of the unions is admitted in
the following words:

"The chief purpose of such a board would be to
have the rate of wage as nearly as possible that
which would be the NATURAL WAGE if left to
the law of supply and demand."

So this is the final fruit of the labor of a JUST MAN?
No! There is a little more.

ALTHOUGH William B. Wilson came up from the
ranks of the workers and once championed the
principle of unionism, he has so far recovered that
while in Pennsylvania he is asking union labor to sup-
port him in his campaign to be seated in the United
States senate, in Virginia he is operating a coal mine
as an open shop mine owner!

A NEW YORK news item on July 15, 1926 has the
following to say:

William B. Wilson, former secretary of labor, who
is playing for labor support to his candidacy for
senator on the democratic ticket in Pennsylvania this
fall, has become a coal operator in nonunion Virginia.

"The periodical Coal Age announces that William B.
Wilson and Daniel Milson of Allport, Pa., have leased
from the Bingley coal tract at Robins, near Midlothian,
in Chesterfield county, Virginia. Production is to start
at 300 tons a month.

"Chesterfield county coal lands depend for their mar-
ket largely on preferential freight rate treatment by
the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is a com-
pletely nonunion field."

THIS ends our account of William B. Wilson, evangel-
ist of industrial peace, a nonunion coal operator—and
a JUST MAN, who insists that the robber and the
robbed, the exploited and the exploiter, have a "com-
mon interest"—to elect him to the U. S. senate from
the state of Pennsylvania.

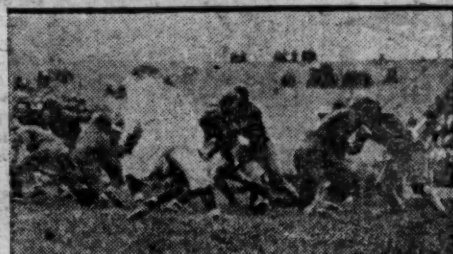
Let the coal-miners of Pennsylvania beware of any
"justice" that they do not get and hold, by their own
organized force. Let them know that if they want
any man, however "just," to represent their interests,
they must build their own forces in politics, in a La-
bor Party, just as they must protect their interests by
their own organization of labor in a powerful union,
opposed to the interests of the employing class.

A Chinese Joke

CHIANG Kai-shek, commander off the Canton armies,
whose brilliant victories show him an able strate-
gist, is also a humorist. His one-time friend, Mr. Fu
Siao-an, at the head of the Shanghai chamber of com-
merce, picked the moment of national revolution to
make an appeal for "peace." Chang sent Fu a letter
saying:

"Recently news reached me that you dispatched a
telegram requesting the termination of hostilities.
But, I being engaged in war, have not yet read it."

SPORTS



THE colleges are collecting. Every big football game
last Saturday drew at least twenty thousand bugs
at so much per cramped space. Besides that, there
is pro football. New Red Granges are being developed.
Gifted boys who went to college and learned how to
kick shins, squash noses and heave a good forward
'pass, can now face the world, grab "success" by the
tail and make it come across. They are being grabbed
up by pro football. Even nickel candy sticks and
preserved meats are being named after these com-
mercialized individual stars.

Then there are the successes of the world workers'
sports' movement, the Red Sports International. Since
its last world congress the Norwegian section of the
Red Sports International has grown much larger. In
France, too, big progress to develop workers' sports
can be recorded. While in the Soviet Union, the
workers' sports movement is breaking the world's
record for speedy growth. New workers' sports groups
have affiliated with the Red Sports International in
Sweden, Argentine, Holland, Japan, Great Britain and
Palestine. We say, all power to the labor sportsmen
of the world.

This bug has to marvel at boss wisdom. The reason
for this wise crack is the news that the Western
Electric Co. is building a huge gymnasium to revital-
ize the weary muscles of the workers who slave there
—so they can slave some more.

Years ago, before the old soup bone became a glass
arm, this bug used to pitch for company teams. The
boss supplied uniforms and baseball outfits and even
gave us an afternoon off every week for practice. It
is true we were catered to a little because of the
free advertising the boss got from our games, such as
announcing the great game between the famous "Mu-
sical Bambell Soups" and the "Smith Brothers Brain
Drops," but we didn't get paid for the extra time we
put in for the boss in these teams.

Take this hint from the bug: If you have such foot-
ball and basketball teams in your factory, which aim
to keep the workers' mind only on sports and not on
wages, conditions and hours, fight to do away with the
boss control of the factory athletics and to affiliate
the teams to the workers' sports movement. We must
fight to develop mass sports with all workers partici-
pating instead of manufacturing pro-boss individual
stars which the factory teams delight in doing.

FROM New York there floats to us the news of good
team work. It was one of those little advertised
football matches between two workers' teams. The
Red Stars were contending against the Progressive
Club in a hotly fought match on October 10 in Van
Cortland Park—and the Red Stars won with a score
of 5 to 0.

The game started with borrowed strength. The
Progressives secured two men from the nationalist
"Maccabee," while the Red Stars had to recruit five
men from their second team. The Progressives, altho
being a team of huskies, seemingly suffered from a
slight lack of team work and played in crowds, while
at the same time the defense line of the Red Stars
was less skillful than that of the Progressives.

At the second half flats almost flew when the center
forward of the Progressives charged that the Red
inside right was employing rough tactics. Which again
goes to show how militant the labor sports movement
is.

Sharkey socked Wills for a row of ten dollar seats.
That makes him a "logical" contender for the heavy-
weight championship. Har, har and a couple of ho-hos.
Tunney just won and has arranged for a year of
shadow boxing—in the movies and on the stage. So
the New York boxing commission put Sharkey's chal-
lenge "on file." We hope Sharkey is not soft enuf
to believe that a heavyweight boxing championship
is a question of boxing supremacy. Them days is
gone forever. The noble art of lifting faces has fallen
on evil days. When this bug wants to see a boxing
match he goes to a workers' sports gymnasium. Pro-
fessional boxing reminds him too much of safety-
deposit boxing in the bank.

The Bug



The Chinese Woman

By HALINA SIERIEBRIKOVA.

THE lotus is the symbol of beauty, the ideal of feminine grace in China. The Chinese idea concerning the charm of woman differs greatly from our own. The Chinese woman, like the stem of the lotus, must be slender and undulating.

To achieve this, from earliest childhood they put a special corset on the little girls which, thru its rigid embrace, hinders the normal development of their chests and hips. This cruel custom impedes the circulation of the blood and hinders breathing; it makes the Chinese woman a poor, small thing, delicate and fragile.

The Chinese woman can scarcely move, and from this it is that her abysmal bondage arises. Scarcely born than they already squeeze her feet in hands.

A decree of the revolution of 1911 prohibits the deforming of the feet of little girls. Nevertheless, up to the present, most Chinese mothers continue to cripple their children. A woman having the feet of a young girl of two or three years is sought after much more, especially in the country, than a young girl whose feet are normally developed. The latter simply risks remaining without a husband.

The peasant women of Chinese villages, while performing a labor wholly beyond their strength, walk only with difficulty on their fragments of feet. Sometimes not able to stand up even on her poor, deformed feet, the Chinese peasant woman gets down "on all fours" in order to cultivate her soil.

The Chinese woman remains in absolute bondage from the moment of her birth to the time of her death.

In her childhood she is governed by her father; later by her husband, chosen by the father or brother; in her old age she submits to the power of her oldest son. The Chinese woman can never marry of her own choice. Only during these last years have love marriages made their first appearance among the students and the bourgeoisie. To most women this sentiment is prohibited. They deliver the

little girl to the husband, who often has been chosen for her when she was quite small. If during these years she does not give birth to a son the husband may send her back to her father's house or simply drive her out into the street.

The Chinese woman who works must give her "master," that is, her father or husband, all the money that she earns. In the cities there are associations of Chinese women workers who have sworn never to marry, in order to avoid the conjugal servitude.

They sell the little girls "wholesale" to the factories, to the public houses and for a "time" to the rich foreigners. For twelve or fifteen dollars a month a foreigner can obtain, for some time, a Chinese woman, who owes him absolute obedience and who will serve him, among other things, as domestic and washerwoman.

If the "commodity" doesn't please him, the foreigner can, if he wishes, get rid of the "rented" woman by paying the indemnity provided by the contract.

Without having exact statistics, we may assert that suicides are very frequent among the Chinese women.

The poor people sell their daughters to special schools of "concubines" (women for a time) where only pretty women are bought. In these "school-retail-houses" they teach the little girls dancing, music, sewing and deportment. When these little boarders have become big girls they are sold very dearly to lovers. In China they often give "jugs of wine" in the shape of a woman. During one year alone sixty women had been offered in this manner to President Tsao-Koun.

China has a custom unknown to other peoples: As a sign of friendship the Chinese exchange their concubines. Sometimes the concubine, having given birth to a son, remains at the home of the husband who has bought her; lodging and daily subsistence thus being assured her up to her death. More often the concubine, having become old, is driven out, finding a last shelter in a public house. If, in a chic Chinese cabaret, you ask for

the bill of fare, they offer you an elegant catalog in Chinese and English which points out to you under pompous names, not wines or dishes, but woman.

Affecting dramas, which one makes a careful effort to hide, take place in the public houses at the grated windows like those of a prison.

The buying and selling of woman, like all the other events in the life of the Chinese, are surrounded with complicated ceremonies. The procurers, ordinarily old women, specialists in this sort of business, play an important role in these preparations and negotiate with the buyer. An enormous quantity of women are exported to the public houses of America. Whole boats leave loaded with women torn by misery from a poor family incapable of feeding them.

Two women deserve a certain amount of attention in the history of contemporary China.

One of them, the Empress Tsi, has made herself famous by an unbridled squandering of the people's money, by her cruelty and her debauchery. A few kilometers from Peking is the winter palace built for the Empress Tsi with the money intended for the Chinese fleet. An enormous boat of marble fronts the palace at the verge of the lake, as if to bring back to the passers-by the memory of this money to symbolize the ships which had never been built. At the beginning of the twentieth century this wonderful working sovereign undertook fabulous tasks, yielding nothing to the construction of the Egyptian pyramids. Thousands of workers raised mountains and constructed marvelous palaces with lighted galleries. It is under the Empress Tsi that the execution of a revolutionary woman took place for the first time: a simple schoolmistress bearing the name of Tsin-Din (Treasure of Autumn). Daughter of a high functionary, she had received a careful education, first in China, then in

Japan. Quite young, Tsin-Dai entered the revolutionary movement to which she henceforth sacrificed her whole life. It was said of Tsin-Dai that she was the equal of men, which in China is the supreme praise given to a woman. She made an effort to awaken her co-citizens, to stimulate them in their struggle by her discourses and her poetry.

Thousands of Chinese walk on solid feet, thanks to the influence of Tsin-Dai, who fought constantly, long even before the revolution, against the cruel local customs physically deforming the woman.

Thousands of women students, women doctors, schoolmistresses, rallied to the slogan of the emancipation of woman launched for the first time in China by Tsin-Dai. She was condemned to death and executed in 1907 after a fruitless effort at revolt.

Sun-Yat-Sen always supported Tsin-Dai energetically and introduced into the program of the Kuomintang the demand for the complete emancipation of woman.

Today the Kuomintang party numbers relatively many women in its ranks. At Canton there are 500 women workers who are members of the party, which is not an insignificant number if one considers the local conditions.

In spite of a hard labor which is beyond the energies of the Chinese woman and which, it seems, ought to have condemned her to complete inertia, it is just from among the Chinese workers that the most energetic militants are recruited.

Actually, two Communist women weavers, Lut-Tchang-lang and Men-Tchi-Tchung, enjoy a particular popularity and are reported to be the best women orators in China.

The widow of Sun Yat-Sen, who is a member of the central committee of the Kuomintang, similarly takes an active part in the feminist movement.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly. Edited by Billy Tapolesanjanje and Miller Suman, Herminie, Pa. Johnny Red, Assistant.

Vol. 1.

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No. 22

THE SCAB
By George Nevers,
Seattle, Wash.

This is the tale
Of a lonely scab
He got in jail
Because of his
gab.

2
He told his boss
The Reds were
bad
He told a guy
He stole what he
had.

3
So they put the
scab
In jail by heck.
The men all hope
They stretch his
neck.



Queen Marie has come to the U. S. All the foolish nuts think she is fine. And in Roumania workers are put in jail because they fight for their rights. I'll bet all of them wish they had an airplane so they also could come to America to tell everybody what kind of a queen this lady is. She certainly is good—but only to herself and the bosses. Not to workers.

Billy and Miller Won't Smile.

By Billy Tapolesanjanje, Herminie, Pa. By Miller Suman, Herminie, Pa.

One day on Tuesday we were saluting the flag in school. I did not salute and the teacher came to me and asked why. I said I did not want to salute the bosses' flag. If you want me to salute the flag so much put the workers' Red flag up and I salute it. I told her. Then she made me stay after school.

Our teacher tried to make both Billy and me salute the flag. She came to me and asked why I did not salute and I just said I didn't want to. The next day I brought a small Red flag and put it on my desk and saluted at it. My teacher asked what I had there and I showed her. But she did not take it from me.



A PLEA

Give me milk -
I thirst.

Give me thought -
and care.

Give me all a -
baby needs:

Food and clothes -
to wear.

You who buy your -
daily goods

For better or -
for worse;

Sacrifice that -
copper cent.

Give me milk -
I thirst!

**I DEMAND
TO LIVE!!**

An English Strikers
Baby.

Capitalist Propaganda in the Air

By M. CHILOFSKY.

IN six years time the radio industry has developed from an infant into a mighty giant. Radio is now a practical necessity to the economic and commercial life of the country. Communication by telegraph is giving way to that by radio. Engineers have shown it practical to dispatch and regulate the movement of trains thru radio, on the coast radio weather reports, radio danger signals and beacon lights for ships and airships are in use, and the stride of broadcasting is immense.

Radio, according to the latest reports, is now a five-billion-dollar industry. The radio industry is not different than any other industry in the United States as far as its economic development is concerned. In the beginning there is a spurt of competition, and then comes the inevitable characteristic of modern capitalism—monopoly. Although the industry is still in its incipient stage, the courts of the country are already flooded with all sorts of complaints and suits for violations of the anti-trust law and infringements of patent rights.

The bulk of the radio industry is in the hands of the Morgan-controlled corporation, the General Electric Co., and its subsidiaries, the Radio Corporation of America and the National Broadcasting Co., which, in its turn, controls a chain of stations across the continent. The industrialist and banker, Owen D. Young, of Dawes Plan fame, is the chairman of both these organizations.

We will not concern ourselves so much with the radio industry as a whole, but will take one of its important phases, that is broadcasting. America, the leading imperialist country, is far ahead of any other country in the development of radio. Out of the estimated eight hundred stations in the world the United States has five hundred and eighty-six.

Most of the broadcasting stations are controlled and operated by the large capitalist newspapers and radio corporations and a few by religious societies. Some of the most powerful stations are the ones controlled by the newspapers, which use them as a sort of supplement to sell advertising.

With the aid of their press they build an "air" circulation and with the aid of the radio they build their newspaper circulation.

Well-known stations command a high price for their broadcast advertising. The big New York and Chicago stations charge as high as \$700 an hour. It is estimated that there are twenty million radio listeners in the country, a potential market and audience.

Due to "philanthropic" capitalism, which gives up a share of its surplus value to what is called "good will" advertising, we are able to get all the free music, entertainment and propaganda we can stomach.

Tune in any station on a hot summer evening and the air is fairly alive with strains of an "Eskimo love song." We almost wish we were in Alaska, but we are told by the announcer to drink a certain brand of ginger ale and we will feel as tho we were up on the North Pole. Sometimes we are carried away by the melodious music of Crieg's "Oriental," or the "Arabian Dance." "The Magic Carpet" takes us to the orient until our reveries are abruptly and prosaically disturbed with the announcement that the program is being given by the manufacturers of such and such carpets and rugs. Of course, the farmer is not neglected in this enormous propaganda scheme. He gets his barn dance music, his facts and figures on stock raising thru the courtesy and magnanimity of Sears, Roebuck and Co. To simply complain about the music would get us nowhere, nor is this our aim, especially since at times we actually get bits of good music.

What concerns the working class more than anything else is the effects of the systematic propaganda that comes over the ether.

With a radio in your house you cannot be cut off from any event in the world, country, state or city, unless it be news of a labor struggle. Capitalism will dish out your news, will tell the housewife how to make a cake or how to raise her children so that they will be "real Americans," why her son should join the Citizens' Military Training Camps, etc. For the son himself all the various kinds of sporting news; and Little Johnny gets his boy scout stories and fairy tales.

Tune in on Sunday morning and you will find the air polluted with all sorts and manners of sermons and you will even hear Secretary of Labor Jimmy Davis leading a Sunday school at Mooseheart on the community of interests between capital and labor.

We all know how poisonous is the propaganda spread over the printed pages of the capitalist press, but more pernicious and poisonous than the cold type is the familiar and persuasive voice of the capitalist propagandist on the air.

Every newspaper radio station has a women's club and a children's club. Of course, the grand ladies of gilded society hold sway and the working woman simply listens in. There is one station in Chicago which has a children's radio club with a membership of one hundred and sixty-five thousand, and they are not merely listeners, but are actually an organization with a membership roll. Each child receives a membership certificate and badge. The newspaper which controls the station out of its own kindheartedness makes arrangements with movie houses in various neighborhoods to leave those children who show membership in that particular club in at a reduced rate. This is only one of such capitalist clubs which poison the minds of the children of the working class.

The working class is not permitted to use the same stations for its purposes. Most stations demand copies of your speech before they allow you to speak, and therefore it is as impossible to put over any working-class propaganda as for a camel to crawl thru the eye of a needle. Enemies of the workers always find their paths open to them. The same holy men and mystic fakers who half a century ago said it was heresy to believe that a train could run at the terrific speed of fifteen miles an hour because the lord did not want it so, did not hesitate to let their hypocritical voices travel at a hundred and eighty-six thousand miles a second over the radio, during the Eucharistic Congress, most of the day. Nearly every station of importance was given over to catholic propaganda.

The learned men of the bourgeoisie are already writing books on the "economics of the radio." Some profes-

sors even suggest that the radio will solve the ills of the world. In America the radio will keep the workers contented to a better advantage than the Victrola or the automobile and make him forget the struggles and bitterness of his everyday life.

All the honeyed words of class collaboration do not prevent the capitalist class and its government from trying its utmost to keep the voice of labor from the air. In this case we may consider how little all the connections and pull of the officials of the Chicago Federation of Labor with the capitalist politicians availed them when the question of permitting its radio station was raised. It was only after a ruling by the attorney general that Hoover and the department of commerce did not have any rights to control the air that the license was issued to the Federation.

We understand that labor under capitalism cannot hope to compete with its masters in technical perfection or in capacity to put over a tremendous amount of propaganda. But in the present stage it can take advantage of whatever opportunity is offered it. The Communists are always accused of being harsh with their criticism, so we will try to be mild with our criticism of the only labor broadcasting station in the country, the WCFL, the station of the Chicago Federation.

This station advertises its opening hour to be for speeches, announcements, etc. It is to be hoped that in the future they will actually use it. So far they use it very sparingly. The type of music on its program does not in the least distinguish it from any capitalist station on the air. The world today is fraught with labor happenings and struggles which could be brought to the attention of hundreds of thousands of workers to whom true interpretation of news is denied in the capitalist sheets. For instance, not a word did we hear of the imprisonment of the I. L. G. W. pickets, the Passaic textile strike, nor the events in China which are charged with greatest importance to the workers. In closing, we hope that WCFL will go to the same trouble in placing the microphone in convenient location for broadcasting of labor issues and events by representatives of labor as it did for the anti-labor Mayor Dever of Chicago.

Revolution and Poetry in China

By A. H.

SHOOT to kill. Seventy bodies riddled by English bullets on the pavements of Shanghai. Several days later two million hands ceased work. Countless multitudes marching behind banners. Workers, peasants, students, professors, all China arrayed against imperialism. Gunboats steam in the Pacific, English, American and Japanese troops disembark, machine guns lay low dozens of yellow corpses on their native soil. Gold, lead and powder triumph over the breasts of the people.

This occurred in 1925. But China, the immense China of 440,000,000 souls, has been in revolt for a quarter of a century. The liberal bourgeois revolution has been achieved. The worker-peasant revolution is beginning to be born. The feudal barons of the old bureaucratic aristocracy have not yet lost all their power. They torture and massacre with the money and arms of the imperialists. In the shadow of this declining feudalism the new-born capitalism is bringing about the resurrection of serfdom, is imposing labor upon children. But the hungry worker carries his portion to the trade union, together with his hopes and his will. Class solidarity becomes an actuality in the battle. The peasants organize their volunteer battalions of pickets. The arrogance of the foreign bayonets reeds only on the security of the big naval guns directed against the mouths of rivers. Two huge armies oppose one another on the continent, an immense struggle, a terrible epopee! The telegraph and newspapers only transmit the echoes to us: factory disorders, street hubbub, impact of armies. Distance

prevents us from seeing or hearing anything else. But were we able to come nearer to that people so far removed and so little known by our unaffected but implicated occident—were we able to grasp its life and to penetrate its creative thought, we would then perceive the touching messages capable of extending and rendering more precise the picture we have formed of them.

Here are some of the messages in which the heart of a whole people beats. In an essay in the Chinese Recorder of Shanghai, an Englishwoman, Miss Sophie Lanneau, reveals to us the present state of Chinese poetry. She informs us that a great literary renaissance is crowning the national and social revolution: a profound renaissance, a complete upsetting of the source of inspiration and the complete renovation of the means of expression valid up till now. Having given up the classic style refined by centuries of bureaucratic and feudal culture, the poets now very often sing in "Bau hwa," the language formed and spoken by the people. And their songs are not an upsurge of chauvinistic nationalism, but the expression of a revolution at once national and social. One perceives in them the echo of popular revolts. It is the harmonious and passionate transposition of all that rumbles in the masses, their resigned and suffering waiting, their revolutionary unfurling.

The spirit that moved Thomas Hood in his "Song of the Shirt" in the early days of the industrialization of England can be found again everywhere, in the literature of China of today, passing thru the same transformations. Listen to this implacable "Song

of the Cloth Seller":

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—sells the cloth and buys rice—to fill their stomachs.

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—baby has panties torn—no cloth to repair them.

Big sister weaves the cloth—big brother sells the cloth—who will buy the cloth?—the rich man of the village below.

The home-made cloth is coarse—the foreign cloth is fine—the foreign cloth is cheap—it is that the rich man prefers.

The home-made cloth, no one wants it—let us perish of hunger, brother and sister!

Hu-Sub, the dominating figure in the new literature and the leader in the battle against the bonzes (priests) of the petrified orthodoxy, speaks of the misery of the enslaved children:

"Rickshaw, Rickshaw." A rickshaw comes with great speed.

The passenger looks at the runner. All at once his heart becomes sad and sombre.

The passenger asks the runner: "How old are you? Since when have you been pushing your rickshaw?"

The runner replies: "I am thirteen years old. I have been pushing my rickshaw for three years. Do not doubt my words."

The passenger says: "You are too young. I shan't take your rickshaw. It would pain my heart."

The runner says to the passenger: "I have not had any work since day-break and I am cold and I am hungry. Your good heart won't fill my empty stomach."

"The police do not forbid me to conduct my rickshaw, young as I am. Who are you to trouble me so?"

The passenger shakes his head, takes his place in the rickshaw and says: "Take me to the department of the interior, in the west."

And here is the "Song of Labor": "You sow the fields—I weave the cloth—he makes tiles to cover the houses—Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Hang Ho! Work eight hours—rest eight hours—study, learn eight hours—each and every one demand to live and work hard."

"Learn to read—study books—the workers are not stupid from birth—Read and learn—learn and read—study eight hours—rest eight hours—work eight hours. All wish to learn and work hard."

A great poem entitled: "Chi Kyung (Speed Up Production) has "seized with horror" the translator who gives us the last stanza of the poem:

Faster! Work!

From dawn to night,

Fourteen hours, fifteen hours,

Faster! Faster!

Faster—to old age—misery—death!

Faster! Faster!

Break the chains around the neck

of the worker!

Destroy the prison built by capitalism!

What is the true civilization?

Take hold of it and crush it; leave nothing of it!

There are no riches.

Where is poverty?

Where is the common wealth?

Use your strength with all your courage.

Flowers of the reddest heart!

Faster! Faster!

THE CONFESSIONS OF A COUNTER-REVOLUTION-IST OF 1776.

By JAY LOVESTONE.

Reminiscences of an American Loyalist 1738-99. Edited by Jonathan Boucher. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

(Concluded from previous issue.)

How the Pro-Government Men Were Treated in 1776.

THIS preacher proudly confesses of having "the honor of being set down as a government man." Boucher may have had this honor. But he certainly had no pleasure at the hands of the first American revolutionists, as is evident from the following:

"I was soon restrained from preaching, and the press was no longer open to me. The first open and avowed violence I met with was on account of my expressly declining, when applied to by some noisy patriots heretofore of no great note, to preach a sermon recommending the suffering people of Boston to the charity of my parish. Their port was shut up by act of parliament; and it was alleged that they suffered this in the common cause. Contributions were collected for them all over the continent; the true motive was by these means to raise a sum sufficient to purchase arms and ammunition. I also refused to set my hand to various associations and resolves, all, in my estimation, very unnecessary, unwise and unjust. In consequence, of which I soon became a marked man; and tho I endeavored to conduct myself with all possible temper and even caution, I daily met with insults, indignities and injuries. At length the informations respecting my supposed infidelity to America were regularly sworn to, and laid before the provincial committee sitting in Annapolis. . . . A body of militia was ordered to take me immediately into custody, and accordingly not less than two hundred came to the Governor's where I was on a visit, to seize and carry me before the committee."

What a living picture of the first American Revolution! How our pure and unhyphenated democrats must chafe to think that it was thru such means that their "glorious American democracy" scored its decisive victory over British "monarchism" and tyranny! To what depths of eloquence will our Constitutional, peaceful socialists who speak so volubly of the gradualness, of the peaceable, civilized methods so inherent in and inseparable from the Anglo-Saxons engaged in settling political disputes—changing class relationships. And above all, how our bourgeois law—and order angels can rant against the czarist priests, exploiters, and pogrom agents being denied the use of the press and pulpit for the express purpose of restoring czarism and hoodliganism.

Fortunately, the second American Revolution, learning from the first in no small measure, will act as determinedly in sweeping away the bourgeois opposition to social progress, to a fundamental betterment of the conditions of our working and farming masses.

But let Boucher put some finishing touches on this vital historical point. When he preached peaceableness his audience would rise and leave. He also lets us in on a further picturesque and instructive secret about life in a revolution:

"And for more than six months I preached, when I did, with a pair of loaded pistols lying on the cushion; having given notice that if any man, or body of men, could be possibly so lost to all sense of decency and propriety as to attempt really to do what had long been threatened, that is to drag me out of my pulpit, I should think myself justified before God and man in repelling violence by violence."

So—to this Reverend, Christ was extraordinarily generous and brought not only peace but also a couple of loaded revolvers. This apostle of peacefulness and non-resistance to the oppressive measures of the British

ruling class was trying to sell the lord to his customers with a sermon in one hand and a loaded gun in the other. Novel methods, indeed. But these were revolutionary days in America.

Some Questions of a Counter-Revolutionist.

When Boucher saw that his sermons could no longer go with the Americans he decided to flee rather than be deported. Entertaining the opinion of most of the Tories, he thought the struggle would be of short duration, and prepared to return soon. He left for England fully convinced that the government would make short shrift of the revolutionists. But before sailing Boucher addressed a series of questions to the people of Maryland. Some of these we reproduce as extremely thought-provoking regarding the attitude of the reactionaries of 1776 and their counterpart, the reactionaries of 1936.

"What good reason can be given for any committees, not known to the laws of the land or the constitution, taking upon them to debate and determine on matters of the highest moment, and which affect the very vitals of our constitution?"

Certainly, the reactionaries, then, as now, hated and feared the new organs of state power being set up by the new ruling class. Everything that the subject class does to secure freedom and supremacy is always illegal and against the prevailing constitution.

"Did one man in a thousand of the people of this province give a vote for any of the members of the said general committee?"

How strikingly parallel to the complaints and attacks of the czarists and capitalists the world over against the Soviets! Boucher and his colleagues defending the tyranny of his ruling class and absolute monarchy in America call democracy to their rescue! This is also typical of the anti-Bolsheviks of today—whether they be the champions of capitalism in the bourgeois parties or the defenders of the bourgeoisie in the social-democratic leadership. Speaking actually for perpetuating bourgeois oppression and exploitation, all of the "freedom-lovers" (for the ruling class, of course) talk like the Bouchers of 1776 of "justice or common sense, or even of the common ideas of liberty."

But here is another set:

"What is tyranny but the assumption and exercise of power without authority?"

"What liberty can the people of this province be said to enjoy, when their arms necessary for their personal defense have been arbitrarily taken away from them; when they no longer have a free press; when the ministers of the word of god are dictated to and controlled in their holy function and when even the freedom of private debate is over-ruled by committee censures and the denunciation of tar and feathers."

The ruling class at any particular historical moment always looks upon itself as the source of all authority. When Boucher speaks of "disarmed people," he is expressing his grief at the disarming of the counter-revolutionists—those loyal to the government. And what a vivid picture we

have here of the class dictatorship set up in America by our forefathers in order to secure the victory for bourgeois democracy. Only to the superficial observer is this contradiction puzzling and painful. To the Marxist this "contradiction" is a reality which reveals the crux of the whole strategy and tactics of class warfare.

A parting shot was fired by Boucher in his last letter to Washington, dated August 8, 1775, in which he closes: "You are no longer worthy of my friendship; a man of honor can no longer without dishonor be connected with you. With your cause I renounce you."

This was no longer the day of verbal arguments. The day of arms had arrived. The First American Revolution was on. Reverend Boucher embarked. Afterwards, in common with other Loyalists in general, he obtained a regular pension from the British government.

A Book For Students.

We have given only a few typical selections from these confessions of a counter-revolutionist of 1776 to let in some welcome light on the First American Revolution. It will take much light to penetrate and break the mist in which our official historians have wrapped our First Revolution and hidden its real class character and basis from the masses.

No student of American history—viewed as a dynamic story of class struggle—can afford to miss this book. A critical and thorough examination of its contents will well repay those who are prepared to draw valuable lessons for the problems of today from our struggles of yesterday.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales



THE DIFFERENCE



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